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Army Charges 2 More GIs With Murder at My Lai

By Richard Homan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Army charged two more soldiers today with murder in connection with the alleged massacre at My Lai in South Vietnam.

Both were due for discharge from the Army on Monday, Pentagon said, but they will be held in the service involuntarily for investigation that will determine whether they should be tried by court-martial.

Pvt. Smith and Sgt. Hutto are the third and fourth soldiers to be charged in connection with the alleged killing of Vietnamese civilians at My Lai during a combat sweep on March 16, 1968, by Company C, 1st Battalion, 20th Infantry, Americal Division.

Until today, there had been no indication, either from official military sources or purported witnesses to the My Lai events, that U.S. soldiers might have sexually attacked the women of the hamlet.

Indecent assault, in the military criminal code, is defined as "the taking by a man of indecent, lewd or lascivious liberties with the person of a female not his wife without her consent and against her will."

The announcement of the initiation of the charges gave no indication how many counts of murder or sexual assault were involved.

Information held back in the cases of Lt. Calley and Sgt. Mitchell, the number of counts not announced officially by the Army until the two defendants were formally ordered to stand trial.

Pvt. Smith and Sgt. Hutto were among 24 soldiers and former soldiers that were under investigation after Lt. Calley and Sgt. Mitchell were charged, the Army said. With their three-year enlistments about to end, the Army had the choice of charging the soldiers while they were still in the military or losing jurisdiction over them.

Lt. Calley's charges were also placed less than a week before he was to leave the Army. Investigation of the remaining 22 men will continue, the Army said.

Sgt. Hutto, who enlisted in January, 1967, after completing eight years of school, now is assigned to the Army Training Center at Fort Lewis, Wash. He was assigned to Company C at the time of the My Lai attack but was not a member of Lt. Calley's platoon.

Army sources said, however, that it would not be unusual for a soldier to move with an adjoining platoon in combat.

Hospitalized in Japan

Sgt. Hutto left Vietnam in November, 1968, a month short of the usual 12-month tour, and spent two months at an Army hospital in Japan for an undisclosed affliction that Army sources said was not a battle wound.

Pvt. Smith, a rifleman in Lt. Calley's platoon, according to the Army, also enlisted in January, 1967, after three years of high school.

Both are married, according to Army records, and Pvt. Smith has one child.

Lt. Gen. William R. Peers and Robert MacCraty, a civilian attorney, returned today from a ten-day visit to Vietnam where they interviewed U.S. and Vietnamese officials and civilians in connection with an investigation of the Army's original handling of the My Lai incident.

Gen. Peers, who heads the investigation panel, said in a press conference at Andrews Air Force Base, that he would not discuss the evidence he gathered.

65 Die, 477 Wounded in Week

U.S. Casualties in Vietnam at 3-Year Low

SAIGON, Jan. 8 (UPI)—The U.S. casualty rate dropped to a three-year low last week, American headquarters reported today. But the toll of 65 U.S. soldiers killed in the week ending Jan. 3, sent the total over the 40,000 mark.

At least 30 more U.S. troops have been reported killed this week in a resurgence of action in South Vietnam's northern provinces, where B-52s unloaded tons of bombs today.

Guerrillas ambushed a Marine truck and fought American armored troops for more than six hours yesterday in the sixth day of the new campaign.

The two clashes killed six Americans and wounded 23 others but left at least 39 North Vietnamese

and Viet Cong troops dead, U.S. spokesmen said.

The U.S. command said the toll of 65 Americans killed and 477 wounded was the lowest weekly toll since the week ended Dec. 17, 1966, when 88 were slain and 433 were wounded—521 casualties.

The dip in casualties was attributed in part to cease-fires called by both sides to observe the New Year holiday. The Viet Cong ordered a 72-hour cease-fire; the allies a 24-hour stand-down.

The report showed that 40,044 U.S. servicemen have been killed in Vietnam since Jan. 1, 1961, and another 283,003 wounded. A total of 1,556 Americans are listed as missing or captured, with most believed to be held in North Vietnam where they were seized after their planes were shot down.



DEFYING THE COURT—White parents and pupils stage a sit-in at Petal Junior High School, in Hattiesburg, Miss., as they returned to their old school defying a court order to transfer to a previously all-Negro school. The parents moved the desks and furniture around and told their children to go back to their former seats.

Monkeys Lose Rights Test

RALEIGH, N.C., Jan. 8 (AP)—A federal judge ruled that monkeys do not have constitutional rights as he threw out the suit of six prisoners who sought to enjoin the National Aeronautics and Space Administration from shooting any more monkeys into space.

U.S. District Judge Algernon Butler said as he dismissed the suit that it was "wholly without merit and entirely frivolous."

The convicts said in their suit that it was "wholly without merit and entirely frivolous."

The monkeys, said in their suit that it was "wholly without merit and entirely frivolous."

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Integration Mississippi-Style: Two Schools Under One Roof

By Bruce Galphin

YAZOO CITY, Miss., Jan. 8 (AP)—"It's going to be like this," said black high school senior Leonard Joy, "we might as well have stayed in the other school."

Segregation of classrooms was not total. Co-principals B. D. Burke and G. G. Young, who had been principals of the predominantly white and the all-black high schools respectively, reported that chemistry, home economics and study halls were integrated.

A new variety basketball team will be organized from the two former ones, and on the basis of their integration record, black students are expected to win a majority of the first team slots.

But for the most part, it was as though two schools—one white and one black—were being operated under one roof. The same was true in the five other schools in this city of 15,000 in the heart of country where cotton once was king and slavery was entrenched.

This week, as more and more of the 27 Mississippi school districts blanketed in the Supreme Court's Oct. 20 "integrate now" order have opened, it has become apparent that Yazoo City typifies one of two emerging reactions.

Yazoo pattern is cropping up in districts where whites are in a majority or at least not significantly outnumbered.

Where blacks constitute a substantial majority, as in Wilkinson and Amite Counties, whites are almost totally boycotting public schools, either fleeing to hastily organized segregated "academies" or other private schools, or simply dropping out. Mississippi has no compulsory attendance laws.

Civil rights advocates already are complaining unofficially about the segregated classrooms—one has reported that the physical facilities were better at Yazoo City High than at

the other school. "I always heard the faculty was better here; I guess I'll find out in a couple of months," Leonard said. He paused and thought, then added: "No, I guess I won't."

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Beirut Reports Pact on Curbs For Guerrillas

By Dana Adams Schmidt

BEIRUT, Jan. 8 (UPI)—For the third time in a week Israeli jets strafed targets in southern Lebanon today as Lebanese Minister of the Interior Kamal Jumblatt announced an agreement with commanders to refrain from shooting across the border.

The agreement, which Mr. Jumblatt announced after a two-hour meeting with a delegation from the Amman-based Armed Struggle Command of the commandos' organizations, appeared to be part of the minister's efforts to spare Lebanon from the fury of Israeli reprisals.

The Israeli aircraft today hit the hills—presumably commando camps—on the western side of Mount Hermon in the area of Rachaya, Foukar, Kfar Choubat, Kfar Haman and Ain Qiniya.

A military spokesman said that one Lebanese was wounded, a car destroyed and some houses damaged in the last three of the villages. Lebanese anti-aircraft fire opened up, but the Lebanese Air Force did not go into action.

Mr. Jumblatt announced that he had asked the commandos not to establish their camps closer than 500 to 1,000 yards from Lebanese villages, a measure obviously designed to spare the villages from Israeli air strikes against the commandos.

A third point announced by the interior minister was that the commandos had agreed to halt military training in Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon.

Not Strictly Enforced

None of these points were new. The agreement not to shoot across the border was reported at the time of the Nov. 3 Cairo agreement with the commandos but has probably not been strictly enforced up till now.

The idea behind the agreement is that by firing rockets or other weapons from the safety of the Lebanese side of the border, the commandos bring down Israeli reprisals, airborne or artillery, on the Lebanese Army and on innocent villages. If they penetrate into Israeli territory before using their weapons, however, the Israeli reprisals, might not hit Lebanese civilians.

A similar agreement between the Jordanian government and the commandos was made a year ago but has not been very successfully enforced.

New Commander-in-Chief

BEIRUT, Jan. 8 (UPI)—Maj. Gen. Jean Nijem was named last night to replace Maj. Gen. Emile Bustani as commander-in-chief of Lebanese armed forces.

Informal sources said his appointment was aimed at clearing the way for a stiffening of defenses in the south, and at imposing a strict reading of the Cairo agreement permitting guerrillas to act from Lebanese territory.

Known to his troops as a stern disciplinarian, Gen. Nijem has shown himself ready to crack down hard on the Palestinians if they threaten Lebanon's security, Associated Press reported.

He was overall commander of Lebanese units which whipped guerrillas who attempted to storm the eastern fortress town of Rachaya during the army-guerrilla clashes which preceded the Cairo agreement.

He also ordered the army to take action against guerrillas in various ways by Sen. Fred R. Harris, of Oklahoma, the Democratic national chairman; the Senate Democratic Policy Committee; Senate majority whip Edward M. Kennedy and by such senators as Joseph Montoya of New Mexico and Warren G. Magnuson of Washington, who is chairman of the Appropriations subcommittee that handled the bill.

Lines Are Drawn

President Nixon seems ready for a confrontation. Spokesmen for the President even went so far as to seal off a possible line of retreat for him by asserting that certain provisions of law made it "mandatory" for the President to spend

the added funds in the measure. If the White House should stick to this argument, it would not be possible for the President to avoid a showdown by announcing, for example, that he had decided he could "impound" some of the funds voted and therefore would sign the bill.

"The President does seem to be looking for a direct confrontation," an aide to one of the top Republicans in the Senate said yesterday. Another said, "It is clear that Mr. Nixon wants a confrontation on this. Many of his advisers, however, are urging him to sign, warning him that the issue may catch fire with the public. Our own reading in this office, however, is that a veto will not hurt him with the voters we want to swing in November."

At present, according to Capitol Hill sources, it appears likely that the veto could be overridden in the Senate but not in the House. The Democratic leadership will probably take up the bill as soon as Congress returns Jan. 19, without observing the usual wait until the President's State of the Union message, scheduled for Jan. 22.

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U.S. Urges 'Restricted Talks' To Break Vietnam Deadlock

By Henry Granger

PARIS, Jan. 8 (UPI)—The United States revived today a proposal to begin "restricted" talks with the North Vietnamese to break a deadlock in the Vietnam conflict.

The proposal, which the State Department said was "a way of ending the stalemate," was rejected by the Communist side.

The Communist side rejected the proposal immediately as a "perfidious maneuver" and countered with a standing proposal for private talks between the United States and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam.

At the latter, he said, "we had proposed to do away with the prepared statements and engage in open discussion of the issues." Such a discussion of the issues is essential to any successful negotiation.

The American move came after the U.S. delegation, asked for restricted meeting next Thursday, offered to alternate formal sessions with restricted sessions.

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Fight Seen If Nixon Vetoes Appropriations

Democrats See Vote Weapon in HEW Bill

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (UPI)—The dispute over President Nixon's threatened veto of the \$19.8 billion appropriations bill for the Department of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare has become a political fight to the finish.

The stakes may well be control of the Senate and House in the 1970 congressional elections.

Democrats in Congress have been shopping around for a political issue damaging to the President since criticism of his conduct of the Vietnam war has diminished.

Unless they can find such an issue, the Democrats fear they may lose their majorities in the Senate and House.

According to one report, when the Senate Democrats caucused this morning after the President first warned he would veto the bill, many expressed delight that the President had handed them what they believed was their first good political issue for the 1970 elections.

They moved immediately to take up the challenge by delaying final action on the measure until Congress returns Jan. 12. Then they

plan to try to override the veto if the President goes through with his threat.

The argument the Democrats will make to the country is that the President, by vetoing the measure because it contains \$1.3 billion in health and education funds he did not request, has shown that he has his priorities wrong and does not sympathize with the nation's health and education needs.

The Democratic objective has been made clear in recent weeks in various ways by Sen. Fred R. Harris, of Oklahoma, the Democratic national chairman; the Senate Democratic Policy Committee; Senate majority whip Edward M. Kennedy and by such senators as Joseph Montoya of New Mexico and Warren G. Magnuson of Washington, who is chairman of the Appropriations subcommittee that handled the bill.

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the added funds in the measure. If the White House should stick to this argument, it would not be possible for the President to avoid a showdown by announcing, for example, that he had decided he could "impound" some of the funds voted and therefore would sign the bill.

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Free Union Election May Be Studied

Police Question 300 in Slaying Of Yablonskis Without Result

CLARKSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 8 (UPI)—Police said today that their investigations had brought them no nearer to a solution of the murder of controversial union figure Joseph A. Yablonski, his wife and his daughter.

The three were shot to death in their Clarksville home the night of Dec. 30 but their bodies were not found until Monday.

Police Capt. Joseph C. Snyder said: "We are not closer to a solution today than we were yesterday."

More than 300 persons in the Clarksville area had been interviewed without results, he said.

Two anonymous telephone threats received by two of Mr. Yablonski's associates were possible "crank calls," Capt. Snyder said.

In Washington, the Labor Department said Secretary George P. Shultz may review the results of last month's United Mine Workers election in the light of the Yablonski murder.

A spokesman said Mr. Shultz is considering a request by Mr. Yablonski's attorney, Joseph Rauh Jr., to set aside the election, in which incumbent union president W.A. (Tony) Boyle defeated Mr. Yablonski.

Earlier Denial

Mr. Shultz earlier denied a request by Mr. Yablonski to seize the election ballots and investigate alleged voting and campaign irregularities by Boyle forces. The spokesman emphasized that Mr. Shultz was not reconsidering his earlier decision but considering the situation in light of Mr. Yablonski's murder.

In another development, Sen. Robert P. Griffin, R. Mich., co-author of the Landrum-Griffin Labor Act, called for a Senate investigation of the election and the slayings.

Sen. Griffin wrote Sen. John L. McClellan, D. Ark., chairman of the Senate's Permanent Investigations Subcommittee, to "strongly urge" an investigation "with a view to determining whether existing laws are adequate."

Today, the United Mine Workers offered a \$50,000 reward for information leading to the conviction of the Yablonski killers. The reward had been predicted by union men Tuesday.

UMW general counsel Edward Carey also requested the Labor Department to "conduct a thorough fact-finding investigation" into the union's Dec. 9 election.

Cause of Delay

Mr. Carey told a news conference that the delay in offering the reward was due to the necessity of securing approval from the UMW Executive Board.

Mr. Yablonski's two surviving sons have connected the murders with the UMW election, but Mr. Carey said: "It is our conviction this election was one of the most honest in labor history. . . . We will match it with any election held anywhere in the United States. We make no apologies to anyone and it is for this reason we have called for a federal investigation."

The Yablonskis will be buried tomorrow. Yesterday and today the Burke's Funeral Home, in nearby Millersburg, opened its doors to the public. Friends, miners, the curious paid their last respects.

Notably absent from the mourners were officials of the UMW, including Mr. Boyle. The dead man's sons said they did not want them there.

U.S. Restores School Aid to Ga. Districts

By Peter Mills

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (UPI)—The Nixon administration yesterday restored the federal funds of 30 Georgia school districts that had gone without federal money for as long as three years for refusing to desegregate.

The restorations were ordered by a federal district court last month in Atlanta, after the districts were told to desegregate by next September.

The court order was the result of a statewide desegregation suit brought last year by the Justice Department.

The administration said six months ago that it was moving away from fund cutoffs and back into the courts to compel desegregation, and this is one of its biggest steps in that direction to date.

There are 66 other districts with their funds cut off now. Four are in Georgia; they were untouched by the Justice Department suit—30 are in Mississippi. The rest are spread among six states.

The 30 restored Georgia districts are eligible for about \$1 million a year in federal funds, state and federal officials estimated yesterday.

Rural Areas

Allen Smith, the deputy state superintendent of schools, said that most of the 30 are small rural districts, and that most have black majorities.

The federal money will mean instant increases of up to 20 percent in the school budgets of these districts, Mr. Smith said.

To get their funds, the districts must promise to follow the timetable and comply with the standard of desegregation set forth by the court last month.

Mr. Smith said some districts "are ready to give immediately," and will probably start getting federal funds early in February.

Most of the districts had their funds cut off in 1967, and the second largest group in 1968. One, Thomas County, lost its money in July of 1968. Another, Wayne County, was cut off only in August of last year.

The suit the Justice Department filed in Georgia was against the state Board of Education. It is a named purpose was to achieve desegregation statewide in one blow. Its effect was also to shift the burden of bringing about desegregation from the federal to the state level.

Integration Mississippi Style: Two Schools Under One Roof

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ferred to it as "the Yazoo fraud"—and they are expected to go to court if necessary to prevent its perpetuation.

But the fact remains that in the Yazoo City-type system, black and white children at least are attending the same schools, the drop in white enrollment is not overwhelming, the public has acquiesced to desegregation in the nation's most resistant state, and the process has been notably peaceful.

In fact, there has been no real violence in any of the 27 districts—a fact that has led both local and federal officials to sigh with relief.

The most serious disturbance thus far occurred yesterday in Pearl, Miss., where some 250 Yazoo County parents and students staged a sit-in in a school gymnasium and chanted, "No, no, no, we won't go," in response to an integration plan that would have transferred many white students away from the local junior high school.

Besides Forrest County and Yazoo City, schools also opened yesterday in Hinds, Holmes, Marion and Neshoba Counties and Natchez-Adams County.

In many of the 37 districts, classes will not open until next week or even later.

Grade Instead of Race

Yazoo City's school integration was achieved by assigning children according to grade instead of race.

The grades are so fragmented under the Department of Health, Education and Welfare plan that Norman Powell, 31-year-old principal of Main Street Elementary School, had to enroll his four small children at four different schools this morning. Previously, all four had attended Main Street.

Mr. Powell defended the still-segregated room on educational grounds. "It was unfortunate this change had to occur in the middle of the year," he said.

Mr. Powell said that some pupils will be reassigned within the next few days if some classes are more crowded than others, but otherwise he would prefer to continue present groupings for the rest of the year because children coming from different schools are at different points in their classroom studies.

"In teaching children, you have to start them from where they are," City School Superintendent Harold C. Kelly agreed.

Unless courts intervene in the middle of a term, then, the real test of student integration will come next fall when pupils are reassigned.

There has been more public support in Yazoo City for maintaining the public school system than in almost any other part of Mississippi.

TWA Will Introduce Supersjets on Feb. 25

PARIS, Jan. 8.—Trans World Airlines announced today that it would offer the first domestic Boeing-747 service beginning Feb. 25, with daily nonstop, roundtrip service between Los Angeles and New York. The plane will have 32 seats, with 53 in two first-class sections and 224 in three economy sections.

Daily transatlantic service will begin on March 18 with Flight 700, leaving New York at 8 p.m. and arriving in London at 8:35 a.m. Westbound service will begin March 19 with Flight 703 departing from London at noon and arriving in New York at 1 p.m.

Nonstop New York to Paris daily roundtrip service will begin on April 13 and westbound service will start on April 4. Flight 803 will leave Paris at noon and arrive at Kennedy Airport at 1:55 p.m.

Egyptian Sees Schumann

PARIS, Jan. 8 (AP)—Mohamed El-Baradei, Egyptian ambassador in Paris, called on Foreign Minister Michel Schumann today to discuss relations. Mr. El-Baradei is to leave for Cairo Saturday for consultations.

LANVIN SALE

COUTURE & BOUTIQUE
FASHION & FABRICS
KNITWEAR & SCARVES
HATS

Friday 9 - Saturday 10 January
from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
22 & 24 Boulevard des Capucines - Paris



COLD COAT—Visor, helmet and muffer covered with ice, Minneapolis fireman Larry Waldemar continues to do his duty, fighting a fire at 14 below zero.

Plus \$100,000 a Year

Nixon's Calif. White House Has Cost Public \$250,000

By Robert B. Sample Jr.

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Jan. 8 (UPI)—President Nixon's "West" White House has already cost American taxpayers \$250,000 in fixed-installation expenses and is likely to cost them about \$100,000 to operate each year, he remains in office.

After months of inquiries from newsmen, the White House press secretary, Ron Ziegler, furnished a rough assessment of the public funds required "to conduct the business of the White House in the West."

The major expense, he said Tuesday, involved original "fixed"—non-recurring—costs of constructing the working presidential "compound" near Mr. Nixon's new seaside villa.

Figure Disputed

The largest expenditures were \$130,000 for furniture, carpeting, plumbing, lighting and other permanent fixtures, reportedly as much as \$40,000 for landscaping and the installation of a sprinkler system; \$15,000 to build a helicopter landing pad, and the balance for permanent communications and security equipment, such as special lighting.

These costs do not include the expenses incurred by the President at his residence, which presumably he pays himself. He purchased the small estate last year for \$340,000, not long after he had bought two smaller houses in Key Biscayne, Fla.

When Lyndon B. Johnson was President, the taxpayers incurred regular additional expenditures during Mr. Johnson's frequent visits to his Texas ranch. But by all available measures, Mr. Nixon's establishment here would seem to rank as considerably more expensive than Mr. Johnson's.

Mr. Ziegler has stressed that the location of what he calls a "West" White House in California had yielded salutary psychological benefits to the nation as a whole.

The government, he argues, is not exclusively an Eastern institution, and the location of an auxiliary White House in California has given Westerners a symbolic share in the day-to-day business of government, "pulling West closer to East," and thereby helping to unify the nation.

Kennedy Inquest Is Ended After 4 Days, 27 Witnesses

(Continued from Page 1)

However, in Berkeley Heights, N.J., Miss Kopechne's father denied this.

"There's no basis to that at all," Joseph Kopechne said.

"I think there's some type of insurance on the car that the lawyer will settle with," he added. "It's all in his hands. It's an accidental death policy connected with his [Sen. Kennedy's] auto insurance."

The Kopechne lawyer, Joseph Flanagan, declined to comment.

Report of Suit Denied

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 8 (AP)—The Hartford Courant said in a copyright story today that the parents of Miss Kopechne are considering suing Sen. Kennedy in connection with the death of their daughter.

Drugs Killed 900 In N.Y. City in '69

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (UPI)—Nearly 900 persons, one only 13 years old, died from drug-related causes in New York City last year. The figure was six times as high as a decade ago.

Dr. Michael Baden, associate medical examiner, who issued the figures Tuesday, said there were "very noticeable" increases in the number of drug deaths in white middle class neighborhoods in Queens and Staten Island.

"As best as we can determine," he said, "the 1969 pattern paralleled that of recent years, with about 50 percent of the victims being Negroes, 25 percent Puerto Rican and 25 percent white."

NASA's Budget Confirms Delay

HOUSTON, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—The National Aeronautics and Space Administration today announced a one-month delay in the Apollo-13 moon shot because of budget economies.

NASA said the flight, which had been scheduled for March 12, would be delayed until April-11. The landing site, a highland area on the moon called Fra Mauro, remains the same.

The launch of Apollo-14, scheduled for July, has been pushed back until the autumn of this year. A NASA source said the schedule changes were due to space budget cuts. The budget was the lowest since 1963, he said.

Brandt in Tunis

TUNIS, Jan. 8 (UPI)—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt arrived in Tunis today at the conclusion of a two-week vacation on the island of Djirba in southernmost Tunisia.

Panthers Fail To Show Up For Inquest

Chicago Probe Hears Police Witnesses Only

By William Chapman

CHICAGO, Jan. 8 (UPI).—A special inquest into the slaying of two Black Panther leaders bogged down yesterday as the Panther party members who survived a Dec. 4 police raid boycotted the hearing.

Their absence left the field to police witnesses, indicating that the slaying may not produce much new evidence. The special coroner's jury is investigating the shooting by police of Black Panther leaders Fred Hampton and Mark Clark in a West Side apartment last month.

Police from the State Attorney's Office contend they were shot at first in the pre-dawn raid. The Panthers claim the police burst in firing, killing Mr. Hampton, the Illinois party chairman, while he was in bed.

The seven other Panthers who were in the apartment and survived the shooting were subpoenaed to testify this week. Three showed up Tuesday but on the advice of lawyers, refused to answer questions. None of the others showed up yesterday.

Silence Demanded

All seven have been charged with attempted murder, and their lawyers believe that testimony now might jeopardize their trial later.

Their refusal, however, brought an angry denunciation yesterday from Martin S. Gerber, the special deputy coroner appointed to conduct the inquiry.

"If they feel as badly about their comrades as they say they do, they should tell their story to the world," Mr. Gerber said as the session opened.

Meanwhile, it was reported Tuesday that an unofficial autopsy had disclosed a heavy dose of Seconal, a sleep-inducing drug, in Mr. Hampton's bloodstream. The autopsy was conducted shortly after the shooting by a former chief pathologist for the coroner's office who was retained by Panther lawyers.

The pathologist, Dr. Vincent Levine, said the dosage was about three times the amount needed to induce sleep in a man of Mr. Hampton's size.

There was no explanation for the presence of the drug, but Panther leader Bobby Rush claimed that it proved Mr. Hampton could not have gotten out of his bed to fire at police the morning of the raid. He contended that some "pig agent" must have given the drug to Mr. Hampton.

The inquest is being held under maximum security in a courtroom of the Cook County Criminal Courts building. Spectators, lawyers and reporters are searched thoroughly before entering.

Henry Manfredi, Drug Aide, Dies In White House

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (UPI).—Henry L. Manfredi, 54, a big thug in the drug trade, died in the White House today after a heart attack suffered at a White House briefing on the subject.

Mr. Manfredi collapsed during a discussion of the narcotics situation in the office of Herbert C. Klein, President Nixon's Special Assistant for Communications, and died before he could be hospitalized.

Mr. Manfredi was the special assistant on foreign operations to John E. Ingersoll, Director of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs. The White House briefing involved a review of the importation of narcotics of French origin.

On many occasions Mr. Manfredi was on loan to the Secret Service for presidential trips to Europe and was also called in for advance security work for President.

Robert Barrat

HOLLYWOOD, Jan. 8 (UPI).—Long-time character actor Robert Barrat, 80, died Wednesday at Midway Hospital here of heart disease. He was a professional actor for more than 50 years, graduating from Broadway plays to motion pictures and television shows.

Wendell K. Straight

WASHINGTON, N.Y., Jan. 8 (UPI)—Wendell K. Straight, 55, stepbrother of Secretary of State William P. Rogers, died last night in his home in this northern New York community. Mr. Straight, an insurance dealer, was born to Mr. Rogers' stepmother in a previous marriage.

NASA Names Apollo Chief

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP).—The National Aeronautics and Space Administration formally announced today that Dale D. Myers of Downey, Calif., will head the Apollo and other man-in-space programs.

Mr. Myers, 49, will become associate administrator for manned space flight on Monday, succeeding George S. Mueller, who resigned Dec. 10. Mr. Myers is vice-president and general manager of space shuttle programs at North American Rockwell Corp.

At NASA he will be responsible for planning, direction, execution and evaluation of the manned space flight program.

CAB Approves Charter Tours From Alaska to Soviet Siberia

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—Alaskan Airlines received permission from the Civil Aeronautics Board yesterday to fly ten charter tours to Soviet Siberia between June 6 and Sept. 27.

The airline plans to run four eight-day tours from Anchorage to Khabarovsk in eastern Siberia. Connections will be arranged by Intertrans, the Soviet tourist agency, and Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, for a sightseeing tour of the region. The total cost of the trip has been tentatively estimated at \$850.

The other six tours would be of 15 days and would include Moscow, Samarkand and Tashkent, with optional visits to Leningrad and Kiev. This tour has been tentatively put at \$1,350.

An objection by Pan American Airways that the Alaskan Airlines service would duplicate its own New York-Moscow service was overruled by the CAB. Pan Am is the only U.S. airline flying direct into Moscow.

Nixon Plan Faces Skepticism

Congress Cool on New Tax Bid

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (UPI).—Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, D. Ark., Congress's key man on tax policy, reacted coolly yesterday to administration fever for an increase in liquor and cigarette taxes and a speedup in the collection of estate and gift levies.

This heightened expectations that President Nixon would have a tough time selling any tax increase to a Congress that has just voted Americans some \$9.1 billion in long-run tax relief, partially offset by \$6.8 billion in reforms that hit mainly at wealthy individuals and business.

Legislative skepticism is intensified by the fact that Congress wrestled the initiative on tax matters away from the White House last year and shaped the massive tax reform and relief bill pretty much to its own tastes.

The Democratic majority, at least, relishes this new-found independence too much to rubber stamp an ad hoc revenue measure designed to give Mr. Nixon a balanced budget in the next fiscal year.

Mr. Nixon can trace much of his inflation troubles to President Johnson's record peacetime deficit of \$25 billion in fiscal 1968, a year of brisk economic activity.

There are those in Congress who argue it would be equal folly to shoot for a deflationary budget surplus when many of the economic weather vane point to a business decline. To the observation that inflation is still prevailing, these legislators counter that price changes have historically lagged behind the aggregate economy.

Mr. Mills, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, said any excise tax increases that Mr. Nixon proposes will get prompt consideration, but he still prefers expenditure control as the best way of balancing the budget.

No Decision Yet

Although no firm decision has been made, Treasury officials have let it be known they are working on a revenue package that could raise as much as \$5 billion more in the next fiscal year.

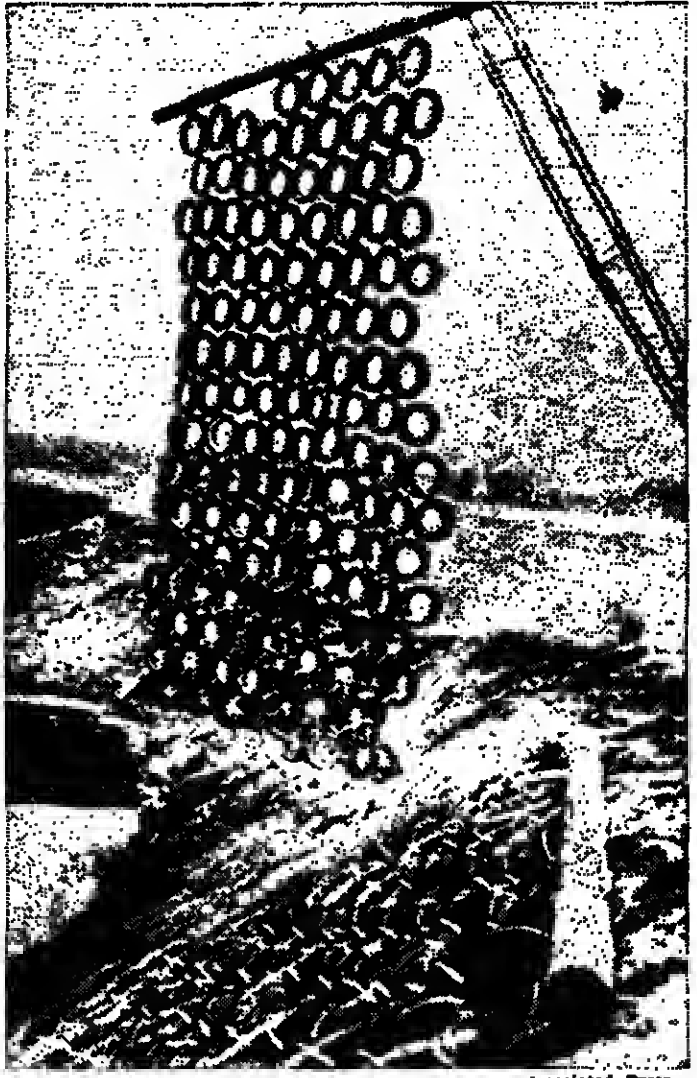
This would include unspecified increases in the federal excises on alcoholic beverages and tobacco, extension of excises on telephone calls and new cars at their present rates (they are scheduled to be reduced Dec. 31) and a speedup in the collection of estate and gift taxes that would produce a one-shot revenue bonanza in 1971.

The rationale is that an increase in income taxes after cuts were voted only a month ago would put too great a strain on government credit. Hence the resort to increased excises, and those designed to penalize personal habits of generally dubious benefit. The speedup in estate and gift tax collection has ample precedent in the previous Democratic administrations.

The White House is still projecting revenues for the present fiscal year at \$198.8 billion and outlays at \$202.4 billion for a surplus of \$5.9 billion. But most officials privately expect receipts to be less and spending more.

Mr. Nixon is expected to reveal the figures in his budget message later this month. Estimates range between \$203 billion and \$207 billion for outlays. Revenues are expected to rise very little under present tax law from the \$198.8-billion projection for the current year. The normal growth in receipts and the gain from terminating the investment tax credit apparently would be largely wiped out by phasing out of the income tax surcharge and by tax relief.

Thus, as matters now stand, a budget deficit for fiscal 1971 is probable. But the Nixon administration is pledged to a surplus to continue its fight on inflation. A growing minority, however, suspects that a surplus could be the wrong kind of medicine if the economy needs a stimulant six months or a year hence.



TIRE IDEA—A crane lowers a mat made up of old tires in an attempt to stop soil erosion along the Rum River, in Minnesota. More than 2,500 tires have been anchored to the bank, and next spring students will plant a willow tree in each tire. As the trees grow and soil accumulates, the tires will be covered.

Gallup Poll

U.S. Public Opinion Divided On Fairness of News Media

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., Jan. 8.—Americans are almost evenly divided on the question of whether the TV networks are fair in presenting the news dealing with political and social issues or whether they tend to favor one side.

Of a sample of 1,581 adults interviewed personally in a mid-December survey, 40 percent said the networks "deal fairly" with all sides, 42 percent said they "favor one side," and 18 percent did not express an opinion.

The public is fairly closely divided on the question of the fairness of news coverage by the nation's newspapers, although a slightly greater proportion of people say newspapers "favor one side" than hold this opinion about TV networks.

In the case of newspapers, 37 percent said that they dealt fairly with all sides in presenting news on political and social issues, 45 percent held the opposite opinion and 18 percent did not express an opinion.

In comparing attitudes regarding the TV networks and newspapers, it is important to make a distinction. Most newspapers have historically adopted a particular political viewpoint, but they separate news reporting from editorial expression. Survey evidence, however, indicated that many people did not see such a distinction.

These two questions were asked in the survey conducted in more than 300 localities between Dec. 12 and 15.

There has been much talk about whether the TV networks deal fairly with all sides in presenting the news dealing with political and social issues. How do you feel about this—do they deal fairly with all sides or do they tend to favor one side?

What about the newspapers—in presenting the news dealing with political and social issues—do they deal fairly with all sides or do they tend to favor one side?

Persons with a college background are more likely to believe the TV networks and newspapers are unfair in their news coverage than are persons with less formal education. Among the college group, a majority of 53 percent said the networks tended to favor one side, while 60 percent held this opinion about newspapers.

Medical Unit Asks Ban on Smoking In Doctors' Offices

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (UPI).—The District of Columbia Medical Society yesterday asked its 300 members to ban smoking in their offices on the grounds that cigarettes are injurious to their patients' health.

The society's president, Dr. Frank S. Pellegrini, also attached federal support of tobacco crops, requested area hospitals to stop selling cigarettes and asked Washington's schools to bar teachers and pupils from smoking.

"It is useless for our members to speak before student assemblies on the dangers of smoking while the teachers continue to puff away," said Dr. Pellegrini.

American Medical Association officials in Chicago said they cannot recall any other local or state medical society making such stringent efforts to stop cigarette smoking.

Court Upholds Order to Deport U.S. Mafia Aide

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (UPI).—Mafia boss Carlo Gambino, who entered this country illegally in 1921, can be deported, the U.S. Court of Appeals ruled yesterday.

The decision upheld the Immigration and Naturalization Service, which had ordered his deportation in April, 1967.

Gambino, 67, known to intimates and associates as "Don Carlos," lives in Brooklyn. He left Palermo, Sicily, as a stowaway and arrived at Norfolk, Va., in 1921.

Deportation hearings during the last 12 years were often delayed because of Gambino's failing health. In 1966 the hearing officer submitted a list of questions that Gambino refused to answer.

They included questions about his criminal record, business and other activities, including his attendance at the 1957 underworld conclave at Appalachin, N.Y.

Papal Aide to See Nixon

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 8 (UPI).—The Vatican announced today that the Most Rev. Giovanni Benelli, papal under secretary of state, would visit the United States and Canada between Jan. 12 and 32. He will meet President Nixon and Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada.

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away from the White House last year and shaped the massive tax reform and relief bill pretty much to its own tastes.

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Diminuendo at the Majestic

The Paris talks are at something worse than stalemate: they are actually diminishing in scale and significance. The "other side" have chosen to try to adjust the rank of their participants to what they consider to be the rank of the American delegation, and the de-escalation of diplomacy is continuing at a depressing rate.

But the quarrel over rank, like those over the shape of the table, are merely outward and visible signs of a lack of inward grace. The United States has clearly lost hope of substantive discussion: the North Vietnamese and NLF do not seem to have had any from the first—unless the acceptance of concessions from the South Vietnamese and Americans can be so described.

It is still within the power of the other side to raise the level of diplomacy in Paris. The military situation in Vietnam has certainly not changed to their advantage, even with the departure of substantial segments of American forces. Nor, although pressure for immediate withdrawal from Southeast Asia continues in the United States, is that pressure likely to alter administration policies drastically. The question mark continues to be the ability of the South Vietnamese Army and people to continue the fight during the present gradual removal of American fighting units.

This is a matter of some dubiety in the United States. But it is also a problem for the Viet Cong and their Northern allies. A rapid, unconditional departure of the American presence would have, in all probability, given Hanoi the victory it sought, quickly and without too much additional fighting. The present pace withholds immediate victory and at least raises the possibility that it could be indefinitely delayed.

Under such circumstances, it might well be to the advantage of Ho Chi Minh's successors to seek a viable political settlement now, and really allow the people of Vietnam to make their own decision, rather than continue the war into a dreary, costly and uncertain future. It was Napoleon III who remarked that he didn't like war because chance played too great a part in it; he did not follow his own insights in this matter, and came to grief.

Even a tacit reduction in the scale of the conflict—such as seems to be in progress now—holds many imponderables, as well as the very concrete facts of death and wounds. An end to the sterile exchanges in Paris, some initiative from the other side, or simply a willingness to explore possibilities beyond the fixed conditions it has laid down, would be far better for Vietnam than simply letting the fire smolder on.

Telling It Like It Is—in Vietnam

One does not ordinarily expect criticism of the house in a house organ, and one does not ordinarily expect criticism of the armed forces on an armed forces network. There is something essentially incongruous, therefore, about the complaint made the other evening by Spec. 5 Robert Lawrence on an 11 p.m. newscast over the Armed Forces Vietnam Network, that he and his fellow-newsmen-in-uniform are "not free to tell the truth." The truth is often elusive and uncertain. As a newsmen, Lawrence said, "I am pledged to tell the truth at all times." As an enlisted man in the U.S. Army, however, he is pledged to obey orders at all times. What he really means, of course, is that he is not free to tell the truth as he sees it when his superiors see it differently.

Lawrence has been running film on his newscast about the Saigon black market and about censorship of newspapers by the Thieu government. In consequence, he was suspended from his assignment. A similar fate has lately befallen several other enlisted men who made statements on the air deemed derogatory to the Vietnamese government, the American mission in Vietnam or to the Vice-President of the United States.

It is not surprising that this should be so. TV in a theater of war is operated by the commander in the field. He is responsible for everything said over the TV network in his jurisdiction; and he is as unlikely as the owner or manager of a TV station here at

home to allow a newscaster to go on very long saying things he believes to be false or injurious to the main purpose of his mission. The policy of the armed forces is to keep off the air any information deemed detrimental to the morale of the American troops, anything that might be helpful to the enemy and anything likely to prove offensive to a host country where American forces are functioning as visitors.

An armed forces network really should not be confused with an independent TV station or network in the United States. It does not operate, like the facility at home, under the protection of the First Amendment. No one ought to suppose that it is free in the sense that a TV facility is free in America. And no one ought to suppose that individual military newscasters in a combat area can enjoy the same range of discretion that is accorded to civilian newscasters at home.

All the same, it is of great importance that newscasters in uniform be accorded the largest measure of freedom consonant with the welfare and safety of the troops in the field. A significant measure of that welfare and safety lies in confidence on the part of the troops that they are getting the truth. The operation of an armed forces TV network works its whole point, therefore, if a commander is needlessly or foolishly or doctrinarily repressive. Some of the repression, or censorship, in Vietnam looks foolish.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Arms for the Mideast

It is not for France to make itself the purveyor of arms in so tragic a conflict (the Mideast), be it for financial profit or to join the company of political realists or international gangsters.

For us the affair is summed up in simple terms. Israel has the right to live. Those who arm its enemies are the accomplices in a crime.

—From *Sud-Ouest* (Bordeaux).

The virtuous proclamation by Paris that France would not participate in the arms race in the Middle East is being denied by the facts. France has lost the right to give lessons to anyone and above all is prevented from usefully playing an active role in favor of peace.

—From *Sud-Ouest* (Bordeaux).

Isn't it better that it be a Western and Mediterranean country which establishes the best relations of friendship and cooperation with Libya?

France, which has embargoed arms to any country directly involved in the conflict, has no moral lessons to receive from anyone.

—From *La Nation* (Paris).

Israel must not write off the friendship of the French people, which has denounced its government's one-sided arms policy throughout its press. But Israel, and the world, must realize that, for some time to come, the French government is hostile to Israel and, like its Soviet counterpart, has forfeited

all claims to play the role of the arbitrator in the Middle East.

—From *La-Merhav* (Tel Aviv).

It must be doubted whether the French government's statement on the arms deal with Libya can deceive even the most naive observer of France's maneuverings in the Middle East.

President Pompidou might as well openly admit that he believes to be serving French economic and political interests by aligning himself with the Arab aim of destroying Israel, and by supplying the Arabs with the tools to realize that aim.

—From *Haatzohar* (Tel Aviv).

Priestly Celibacy

This (the Dutch action) is not the first time that a section of the Roman Catholic Church has questioned the principle of priestly celibacy, which, in its effect on recruitment of priests, poses more of a problem for the church in Africa and elsewhere in the underdeveloped world than in Europe.

But the wider effect of the Dutch in shaking loose the bonds of authority within the church could well be greater. If this does happen it will no doubt be a matter for great regret to many Roman Catholics, who value the deep sense of obedience and order which has been the historic mark of their church. If the rule of celibacy were less rigid, that would remove one sharp distinction between the practice of Roman Catholics and other churches.

—From *The Times* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

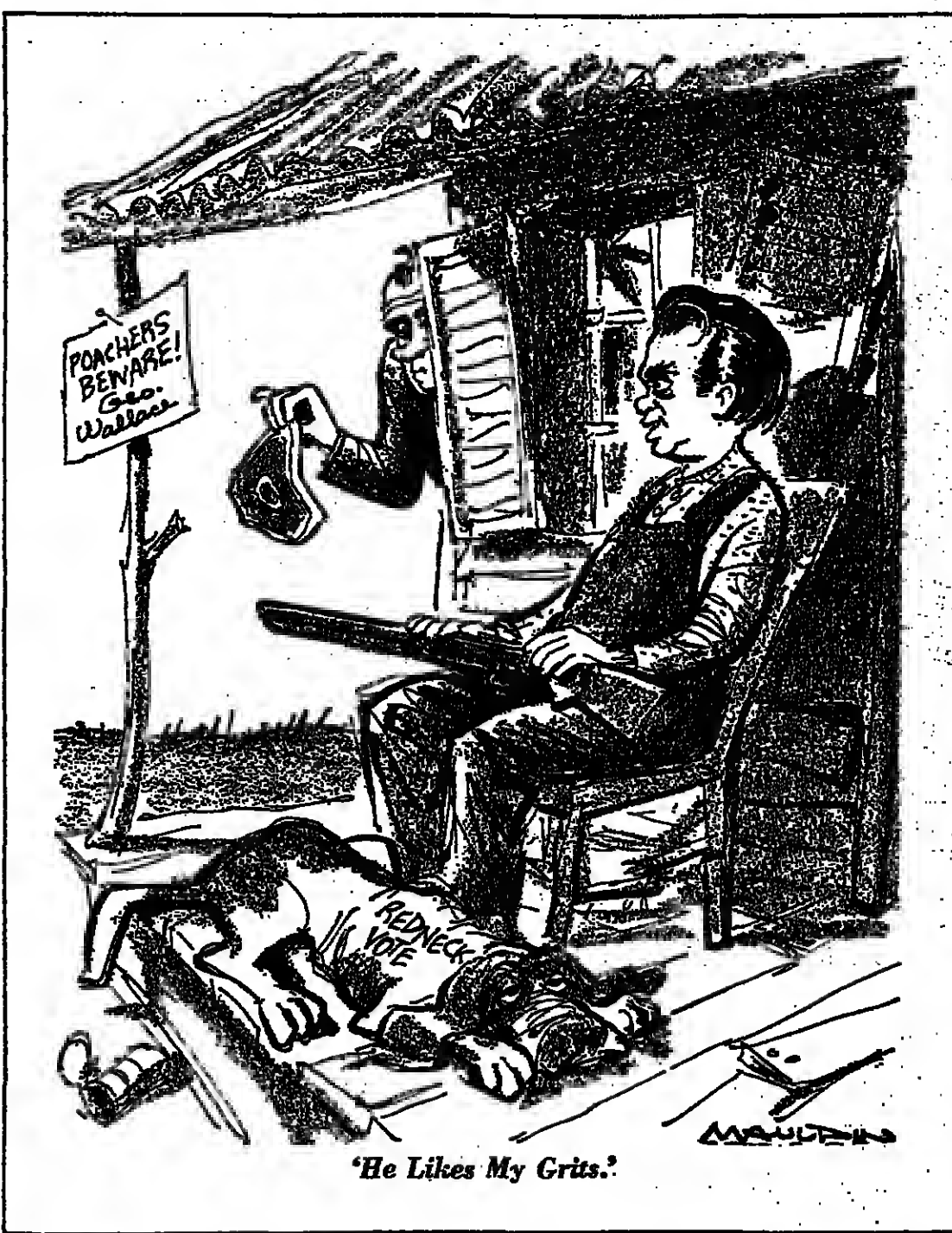
Jan. 9, 1895

SEOUL—The independence of Korea was solemnly proclaimed here yesterday. In the forenoon the King, at the head of an imposing procession of civil and military dignitaries, officers of the royal household and ministers, proceeded to the sacred temple of his ancestors and there declared that henceforth Korea would be dependent on no other country. The ceremony was extremely striking. A royal decree was then issued appointing Li Shun Yen to be Korean Minister to the Japanese.

Fifty Years Ago

Jan. 9, 1920

PARIS—The American Army as a unit in France passes out of existence officially at five o'clock this afternoon, and practically at a few minutes past ten o'clock this evening, when Brigadier-General W. D. Connor and his staff take the train at the Gare du Nord for Antwerp bound for the United States. There will be no acclamations for the rearguard of that vast force which did its bit to crush the Hun. A few personalities to bid farewell . . . and that is all. It is now history.



An Alliance That Never Was

By C. L. Sulzberger

SCHRONE, Austria.—One casualty of the 1970s will almost certainly be the SEATO alliance devised in 1954 after France was driven from Vietnam and its former colony partitioned. SEATO has never worked in the sense of safeguarding the area it hoped to protect or mustering in its defense all signatory powers, but it did achieve the principal aim seen for it by its sponsor, John Foster Dulles.

That aim was to enable the President of the United States, by means of an advance blank check signed by the Congress, to take swift action when and if needed to send military aid to any Southeast Asian country menaced by aggression. South Vietnam was the country Dulles particularly had in mind.

Both Britain and France had sought to gain U.S. encouragement for a similar alliance long before the fateful battle of Dien Bien Phu, where France's defeat changed Dulles's mind. At that time London and Paris still had extensive Asian colonial commitments and wanted help. However, Dulles refused the "stigma of colonialism" in a regional pact with Britain and France.

In April, 1954, the secretary of state was commuting between Washington and Paris. April 14 he told me: "The Communists must be made to realize that they are up against something strong enough to force them to abandon plans to extend their rule over Southeast Asia."

Desperate Plea
Ten days later, back in Paris to hear a desperate French plea for American support at Dien Bien Phu, he explained that intervention was impossible under the U.S. Constitution. He added: "That

would be an act of war and the President could not take such a step under his position as executive power." He told the French: "The request might be regarded differently if there were actually an operational Southeast Asia alliance with France and the United States as members."

By then it was too late, largely because of Dulles's own stern concepts. He had been insisting the United States could only participate in Asian regional defense without colonial partners and even considered President Magasany of the Philippines as a possible ally.

Legal ingenuity can sometimes backfire in foreign policy. Francois de Calviere, cabinet secretary to France's King Louis XIV, wrote: "In general the training of a lawyer breeds habits and dispositions of mind which are not favorable to the practice of diplomacy."

The one outstanding consequence of SEATO was not to bar Communists from Southeast Asia but to bring Americans in. Indeed, the principal argument between Congress and the White House has been over presidential "peacekeeping powers" despite the Senate's treaty endorsement.

In any case, as the war's "Vietnamization" proceeds into the Seventies with the eventual dream of extricating the last uniformed American, the SEATO apparatus is bound to disappear in theory as it already has in fact. An alliance with minimal allies is not to be recommended and this one's avowed purpose always was to give special authority to the U.S. President.

America's Cold War in Trade

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON.—Forty years ago the American engineer Hugh Cooper arrived in Russia to supervise the design and construction of the Dnieper River power dam. Departing in 1932, he left behind a world-famous electric power station operating on the first five of its General Electric generators.

This episode, recorded by the late economist Leon Herman, points up the striking extent to which politics has come to restrict economics in Soviet-American affairs. For it is doubtful now that, even in the unlikely event of a Soviet request for cooperation on a power project, Americans could come across. Such are the controls that have been piled on U.S. trade in the name of "security" since World War II.

An innocent observer, knowing of the Republican party's traditional ties to business and of Richard Nixon's fresh interest in softening East-West confrontation, might have expected the Nixon administration to quickly start dismantling those artificial barriers. How naive. Not only has the administration taken no steps of its own. It at first opposed, and then accepted only with heavy reluctance, a rather modest congressional initiative to thaw East-West trade.

That initiative was the Export Administration Act of 1969, passed just before Christmas. Undoubtedly, the administration's statement on its passage referred to "export control legislation." If it is administered in the liberalizing spirit of its congressional backers,

Americans will be able to sell to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe those many kinds of non-strategic goods which had been proscribed by the United States even though Western Europe and Japan freely sold them.

The administration frowned on this new act mainly because, as this new act mainly because, as Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans put it, "Any significant liberalization of East-West trade should be a part of broader improvements in overall East-West relations." Translated, that means: Make the Russians pay politically for more trade.

No spokesman explained, of course, how "overall relations" could be good enough to launch missile talks, a momentous undertaking, but not good enough to rationalize what is, comparatively, the five-and-dime item of trade.

'Fat' and 'Lean' Reds
The real answer probably is to be sought less in high policy than in deep instinct. Many Americans seem touched by a kind of Japanese scrap-iron syndrome arising from the recollection that scrap iron sent innocently to Japan before World War II was returned in the form of hostile bullets. Thus was mangled what little faith in the virtues of free trade had survived the economic protectionism of the 1930s.

'Nixon Loses, Lindsay Wins'

The Morgenthau Caper

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK.—The appointment of Robert M. Morgenthau as a deputy mayor of New York City nicely illustrates the possibilities of the unique political position Mayor John Lindsay has attained. But it also suggests the mayor's major difficulty, which is that his cards may be stronger to hold than to play.

By his re-election on the Liberal and Independent lines last year, Lindsay became the most successful independent political leader in the nation. Cast aside by the Republicans, yet not officially adopted by the Democrats, the mayor was directed not only of the advantages of major-party affiliation but of the disadvantages. As a result, he is being forced to put together for the nation's greatest city a nonpartisan, independent, fusion administration.

That is by no means the same thing as nonpolitical, but it gives that appearance, and thus puts John Lindsay out in front of those considerable forces in America that appear to be tired of the Old Politics (particularly the game municipal variety), disillusioned by the old parties and yearning for leaders that somehow seem to transcend standard political attitudes. Both Ronald Reagan and Eugene McCarthy, to name two, have benefited in recent years from this revision against politics-as-usual, and Lindsay has gone them one better in shedding the party label entirely, if involuntarily.

In the case of the Morgenthau appointment, Lindsay gained not only an exceptionally able Democrat to go with the Republican and Liberal deputy mayors he already had. He also was able to make a graceful and generally applauded competition gesture, immediately on the heels of President Nixon's partisan and, generally, deplored demand for Morgenthau's resignation as federal attorney for the Southern District of New York.

"Nixon loses, Lindsay wins," is the way one astute New York political leader summed up the Morgenthau episode. "And Rockefeller loses."

This may not be too wide of the mark because Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, who is running for a fourth term, obviously has to look over his shoulder at Lindsay. If the mayor should decide to turn Democrat and run against the governor, the Morgenthau appointment would help mightily to smooth his path to the White House. If, on the other hand, that kind of speculation leads also to the weakness of Lindsay's position: To run for governor, he would almost surely have to become a Democrat, sacrificing non-partisanship; to get the Democratic

nomination, he would have to win a primary against numerous Democrats, not only losing his above-politics position but probably weakening his new party's always tenuous unity; to venture into a state campaign at all, he would have to give up or at least risk the very office he sought so hard for last year, which might well diminish his political base in the city.

Lindsay has carefully kept open the option of challenging Rockefeller—a strategy clearly to the mayor's advantage. Since the mere threat of his candidacy is likely to make the governor more forthcoming in his response to New York City's problems. Moreover, the well-known personal rivalry of the two men, as well as the numerous state-city conflicts they personally might push them toward a showdown in the voting booth.

Unfamiliar Ground
That may sometimes seem appealing to Lindsay, as he confronts the staggering task of governing the city, and contemplates his lack of real means to do so. But if he runs for governor, he will be fighting on Rockefeller's ground, not his own. And the Old Politics of partisanship—and as something of an apostate, at that.

So the mayor is getting some strong advice to stick it out where he is, widen his leadership of a kind of independent "third force" in American politics, and play for the political breaks. This would be a long gamble, but for high stakes.

President Nixon, for instance, is not without his own imposing problems—Vietnam, inflation, the demands on the budget, the continuing race conflict—and his right flank appears permanently imperiled by George Wallace. The Democrats have lots of presidential hopefuls, but not a one who could score more than a few points higher than Lindsay in a recent Harris Poll matching against Nixon. (Hubert Humphrey was only 37 percent to Lindsay's 29.)

John Lindsay is already a personal symbol of the struggle to cope with the nightmare of urban life in America; even his failures as mayor, of which there will surely be more suggest how overwhelming the problems are, how inadequately organized the American system, how askew the nation's political and timely issues also the personal symbol of those who have lost faith in the old parties and the Old Politics, he could prove to be a formidable force, liberal but independent, in 1972.

Letters

Perot the Winner

Reflecting on H. Ross Perot's frustrating flight with 90 tons of Christmas gifts, canned, dinners, medical supplies, etc. for the North Vietnamese, I cannot help thinking that, paradoxical as it seems, far from being a tragic failure, his journey was a great success—despite the fact that he was not permitted to enter the country and distribute the presents, he went home the winner.

Hanoi regarded Mr. Perot as only a nuisance, and, from their point of view, rightly so. After all, he wasn't coming because he was anxious to do something for the North Vietnamese—his sole concern was with the welfare of the American captives, whom the politburo looked upon as no better than murderers undeserving of the consideration the good Communists were capable of showing to those worthy of their respect, specifically those whose road to Hanoi is paved by David Dellinger, the "pacifist" with influence in Communist circles. Be that as it may, the Red strategists pulled a boner when they barred Mr. Perot. Had they granted his request to land without any time or formalities, he would have simply disposed of the gift parcels and after the POWs had eaten their Christmas dinners, he would have shaken a lot of hands, and not only those of his countrymen, but his gracious hosts good-bye, turned back into his plane and left feeling pleased with his reception. Back home in Dallas he would tell his friends and

neighbors: "You know, those Vietnamese Communists aren't such bad people."

Now, although it was not planned that way, Mr. Perot's thwarted ambition to play Santa Claus to the POWs might well turn out to be a fortuitous and timely little masterpiece of psychological warfare with far-reaching consequences favoring America. As he himself said (LHT, Jan. 1): "Sixteen days ago 1,400 families in the U.S. were deeply concerned about these American men in North Vietnam. Now the whole world's attention has been focused on them. Now the whole world is concerned."

Hanoi undoubtedly saw the wealthy Texan's Christmas holiday go—"will mission as a wonderful opportunity to make a big propaganda deal of it. Obviously, that brilliant idea boomeranged.

STEPHEN MADERICK.

Clamart, France.

In their letters to the Herald Tribune, Jan. 3-4, H. Kazantzi and Angèle Poirier did great injustice to H. Ross Perot's humanitarian mission.

On the assumption that all these horrible deeds enumerated in their letters were committed by the American military in North Vietnam, Mr. Perot as a private citizen was neither responsible nor could he stop them. The North Vietnamese authorities should know as much but showed no grace by rejecting an outstretched, friendly hand.

ARTHUR FREUD.

Vienna.

Debate Rages Over Music

Evil Lurks in the Heart of Soul, Tanzanians Charge

By Jim Hoagland

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, Jan. 8 (UPI)—Is soul music a threat to the Tanzanian government? Is it a "sugar-coated" imperialist gimmick of sun-drenched African minds and diverting attention from the realities of life?

Or is soul music "part and parcel of African culture," and "no more foreign to Tanzania than music from the Congo or from Zambia?"

These questions form part of a debate that has been raging in recent weeks in Tanzania's capital. The government seems, for the moment, to have sided with the self-proclaimed "soul diggers," who have gathered at the drop of a dime around a record.

The debate is in this East African country, which has pioneered in the use of African socialism, when the government is engaged in a struggle to bring the country's economy back to the country.

The commission, reportedly, ordered police to sweep Dar es Salaam's first nightclubs and

bars to make sure bands and juke boxes were "soulless." Quickly, the government-owned newspaper, the Nationalist, weighed in on the commission's side.

False Promises
"Soul music and soul digging are alien to a socialist way of life, let alone to socialist morality," the Nationalist fumed in an editorial.

Soul "tries to intoxicate our youth with all the false promises in the world," the editorial said. "Even as an instrument of self-redemption, soul gives us nothing more than telling us that we are black. It suggests nothing as a means to wards our emancipation. Soul is not revolutionary."

"Does this then not explain why the imperialists have been very keen to import this cancerous plague into our country?" asked the newspaper, which does not always reflect government opinion.

The capital's other English-language newspaper, the Tanzanian Standard, reluctantly took up the cudgels in an editorial that compared the regional commission's order to King Canine's wave-stopping act.

"We are inclined to agree

that soul music is rather less pure than its name suggests," said the Standard, which is privately owned by a European firm. "It is an invitation to decadence and the worst type of Afro-American importation, owing nothing to the spiritualist origins of the Deep-South plantation music, but a good (or bad) deal to the pot-and-hippy era in which black power is paraded as a talisman for the ultra-permissive society."

Enforcement Problem

But, the newspaper sadly noted, "short of a house-to-house search for the hidden music, there was no effective way to enforce the ban. And can the police give a precise definition of 'soul,' anyway?"

That was done by the soul diggers themselves in a cascade of letters that poured into the Standard, which admitted that all of the 35 letters it received backed soul.

One letter printed by the Standard came from Bob E. Banks, an Afro-American studying in Dar es Salaam:

"Soul music comes from the blues, which is Afro-American music... brothers and sisters of Tanzania do not forsake your ancestors who died in that strange and foreign land of

America; and we, the Afro-Americans of today, are their children."

The letters provoked the Nationalist to counterattack. The ban "has brought to the surface hitherto hidden reactionary elements within our society, disguised as 'soul diggers,'" said the Nationalist.

The new tactic of the imperialists is to unleash a cultural aggression through films and various types of neurotic dances, which for commercial purposes are named 'rock 'n' roll,' 'shake,' and now 'soul.'"

The letter writers are "reactionary, bourgeois, lackeys, fifth column," the newspaper asserted.

The storm continued for several more days, before Radio Tanzania, which is also government-owned and which is said to be considered by President Julius Nyerere as more important than the local press, delivered its brief, sharp view on the soul ban.

In a parable, the radio pointedly said that people could evade a ban on what they really liked and public officials would be foolish to try to enforce it.

Since then, soul has again waned on the soft Indian Ocean breeze that blow over Dar es Salaam at this time of year.

6 Nazi Units Spied on Pius, Priest Says

ROME, Jan. 8 (UPI)—As an island of neutrality in World War II, the Vatican received extraordinary attention—and, an American priest contends, was a target of Nazi espionage.

Nazi agents from six organizations, including the Gestapo, reportedly spied on the Vatican and even kept Pope Pius XII under surveillance.

But, the Rev. Robert A. Graham said in a report published yesterday in the Italian Jesuit magazine *Civiltà Cattolica*, the Nazi effort was not always successful.

Father Graham, a 57-year-old Jesuit scholar and journalist, said that evidence he found in archives and documents at the Vatican, Washington, Berlin and Bonn showed that some Vatican informers deliberately fed false information to their Nazi employers.

Unreliable Reports

The German ambassador to the Holy See also warned the German Foreign Ministry to beware of Vatican reports because, Father Graham said, they were likely to be based on unreliable rumors and speculation.

According to Father Graham, operations at the Vatican included tapping telephones, monitoring radio broadcasts, decoding telegrams and planting fake students in Roman seminaries and pontifical institutions.

Reports of wartime ecclesiastical espionage have circulated from time to time in Rome since the war ended 25 years ago. But Father Graham's allegations are the most detailed so far.

He said that Martin Bormann, high-ranking aide to Adolf Hitler, sent an assistant named Ludwig Wegmann to Rome in 1943 to keep the German ambassador to the Holy See and Pope Pius under surveillance.

Another high-ranking Nazi with an interest in the Vatican, Father Graham said, was Herbert Kappler, the later became the Nazi governor of Rome. He reportedly served for a time as an aide in the German Embassy and was mainly responsible for contacts with Vatican informers.

32 Congressmen Challenge Airline Fare Increases

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (UPI)—Thirty-two congressmen asked the U.S. Court of Appeals here yesterday to rescind recent airline fare increases, contending that the Civil Aeronautics Board granted them without holding mandatory public hearings.

CAB and airline attorneys contended that the rates are technically set by the airlines and not the board and are therefore not subject to public notice or hearings. Stanford Ross, representing the bipartisan group of congressmen led by John Moss, D., Calif., said the new rate formula was devised after the airlines and the CAB "negotiated" an agreement in a series of meetings from which a number of congressmen and the general public were excluded.

CAB attorney Warren Schaffman argued that the airlines fix their own rates and the CAB either lets them go into effect automatically or suspends them pending an investigation. In the current case, all domestic carriers asked for a new formula involving numerous increases and a few decreases. The CAB "worked out" a tentative agreement for a slightly lower set of rate increases as of last Oct. 1, while the CAB studied the requested increases further, he said.

Subway Riders Revolt

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (UPI)—Subway riders, angry at a breakdown on their train, staged a revolt yesterday, refusing to leave the stalled train for 30 minutes, screaming windows in a dispatcher's office and threatening to "drag him under the train."

Omar Sharif, Team Battle At Bridge

High-Stakes Tourney Nears Half-Way Point

By Alfred Friendly

LONDON, Jan. 8 (UPI)—For a fellow who tenses up when the bridge stakes are a quarter of a cent a point, the scene at the Piccadilly Hotel today was pretty hairy: Movie star Omar Sharif and his buddies were playing 80 rubbers for stakes exactly 80 times higher—one pound, or \$2.40, a point. The winner of every set of four rubbers collects another \$2,400.

Sharif, in velvet coat and ruffled shirt, makes up, in his passion for bridge, for an indifference about everything else. His "Bridge Circus," which includes such grand masters as the Italian Giorgio Belladonna and Benito Garozzo, is taking on a pair sponsored by Crookford's, the big London gambling den.

The five-day tournament, every afternoon and evening, is all in the good cause of making TV programs and earning a coey of sponsors some money—they hope.

And while it goes on, some 500 ticket holders settle down in a big room at the hotel and watch on illuminated scoreboards and over closed circuit television what Sharif and Co. are doing in a soundproof room on the side.

Expert Kibitzers
The paying kibitzers appear to be pretty much experts themselves, a condition brought about in part, no doubt, by the fact that they can see all four hands. They grow a cheer at bad and good plays and convince themselves that they would have done better.

About half-way through the marathon match, Sharif was up by 5,000 points, or \$12,000. The staggering sums are a bit misleading, though, for the game sees-saws with the cards—it is bound to continue to do so. On Tuesday, the Crookford's team swung from a gain of 3,500 to a loss position of 2,000 in one hour. Still again for that quarter-cent player, dropping \$120 for failure to make a potential overbid is a bit dismaying.

Here's one of today's hands, just to illustrate what a bad guess can do to you. Sharif, North, had as partner his club member Claude Delmonio, 42, a bridge teacher in Paris. West was Jeremy Flint and East Jonathan Canino, the boys from Crookford's.

Both sides vulnerable, West dealer:

NORTH
♠ 3
♥ A 9 7 4 2
♦ A Q 7 6 2
♣ Q J

WEST
♠ J 7 6 5
♥ 10
♦ 9 6
♣ A K 10 4 2

EAST
♠ A K 10 8
♥ 7 6 3
♦ K 8
♣ 9 7 6 3

SOUTH
♠ Q 9 4 2
♥ K Q 8 5
♦ 10 4 3
♣ 8 5

The bidding:
West North East South
Pass 1 ♣ Pass 2 ♣
Double 4 ♣ 4 ♣ Double
Pass Pass

Opening lead, king of hearts. Sharif encouraged his partner with a nine of hearts but South's next lead of a small heart was ruffed by dummy's spade five. Canino led a low trump from dummy to his ten, losing to South's queen. At this point Delmonio might well have led another heart but instead played a small club taken by dummy's ace as Sharif dropped his queen. A diamond was led to the ace of North, who continued a small diamond to East's king. Declarer drew the remaining trumps, ending in his hand. At this point he led the nine of clubs and the question was whether to finesse for the missing jack or play it to drop.

That North had two singletons and a six-card heart suit was against the odds but Canino guessed wrong, playing low from dummy. North and South ran through the remaining good red cards for a score of down four for 1,100 points as against a possible win by Crookford's team of a 700 rubber.

Fourth for bridge, anyone—anyone with a few grand to gamble, that is?

Moth Flutters Under 707's Nose

PARIS, Jan. 8 (Reuters)—British pilot Michael Tapp landed his tiny Tiger Moth plane on the main runway at Orly International Airport today right under the nose of a huge Boeing 707.

The Air France Boeing was waiting to take off when Mr. Tapp, 28, a flying instructor from Denham, near London, brought his single-engine two-seater plane in to land.

Mr. Tapp, who was accompanied by a 14-year-old RAF cadet, had lost his way on a flight from Châtillon-sur-Seine, east of Paris, to the airfield at Lognes, near Orly. He was running out of fuel when he spotted the runways at Orly.

PARIS MOVIES

Comedy Bogs Down in Reality

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 8.—"April Fools" (at the Colisée in the original version) is a comedy with its roots firmly planted in reality. And it takes off (only mechanically) when the two principals soar away off in an airplane at the finish.

An up-and-coming Wall Street broker, weary of the office routine, the office parties, his nagging wife and commuting to Darien, Conn., decides to run away to Paris with his employer's beautiful French wife.

She has grown to despise her husband because he is a cad, a whoremaster and a lying scoundrel. The young broker's preoccupation and execution of his plan constitute the scenario.

The plot is so painfully platitudeous that it has been treated to some awkward first-aid in an effort to endow it with an inkling of redeeming unreality, the saving grace of sound comedy. This takes place in a scene in which the hero, full of booze, confesses to his lady love that in a school play, he played a prince bewitched into a frog who can only be restored to his former state if kissed by a princess. He is inamorata thereupon kisses him.

The frog-princess motif is hampered home from then on. Jack Lemmon, as is his custom, again impersonates a worried, self wage-slave, the much-abused worm who finally turns on his tormentors. He repeats almost gesture for gesture his performance in "The



Catherine Deneuve, Jack Lemmon in "April Fools."

Apartment," although here, unfortunately, he is without the directorial guidance of Billy Wilder. Catherine Deneuve, who evidently is opposed to acting, is once more her ornamental self and Peter Lawford fulfills the role of her obnoxious mate. Myrna Loy and Charles Boyer appear as a wealthy, older couple whose contentment

inspires the lovers. It is pleasant to see them once more, but they have not been accorded very much to do. "April Fools" is unconvincing and unfunny, proving the point that comedy requires the fantastic touch.

"Les Contes de Grimm pour Grandes Personnes," a German film dubbed into French (at the Lord Byron) seeks to add an erotic note to a retelling of some of the famous fairy stories. Snowwhite runs about in—and often out of—a bikini and the Seven Dwarfs are suspected of keeping company with her. There is much nudity, a few passionate embraces, but no invention in this adaptation, so childish and witless that it seems designed for befuddled watchers of late, late television shows.

The idea, however, is not without possibilities. Nursery literature has often received serious Freudian interpretation and even the pure tales of Beatrix Potter have been psychoanalyzed. There is opportunity in such material for a humorist as well. It was Frank Sullivan, unless memory fails, who, to make the censors smart, published "The Censored Mother Goose" which gave a suggestive twist to the innocent rhymes by omitting words in the following fashion:

Little Miss Muffet sat on her—
Eating her Christmas pie,
Along came a spider,
That sat down beside her
And—

It remains difficult to understand why the 1950s are in vogue, but probably they are fashionable chiefly among those who are too young to remember them. To serve this taste, two screen musical comedies, both still possessing still attractive scores and both with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers as the star dancers, have been released. "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow" is at the Paroade and "Swing Time" is at the Studio Universal, both in their original versions.

He'll Conduct School
Charles Bruck has resigned, as director of the Orchestre Philharmonique de French Radio and Television, effective June 1, in order to take over direction of the conducting school of the Pierre Monteux Foundation in Hancock, Maine.

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Opera in Paris



Yuri Mazurok, Tamara Milashkina in "Queen of Spades."

Tchaikovsky's Mastery

By David Stevens

PARIS, Jan. 8.—With "The Queen of Spades," performed last night for the first time on this visit, and "Eugene Onegin," the Bolshoi may have done more to rehabilitate Tchaikovsky in this part of the world than a dozen festivals of his symphonies.

Under Gennady Rozhdestvensky's musical leadership, the composer was fully revealed in this late opera as a master of musical theater. "The Queen of Spades" has a malleable variety and mounting dramatic tension that admirably match the Pushkin tale from which it is drawn. And Boris Pokrovsky's staging skillfully established a progressively nightmarish, almost manic atmosphere, as if everything was being seen through the eyes of Hermann—the central character, whose infatuation for Lisa and lustful goal of winning enough money at cards to marry her finally push him over the edge when the fatal losing card is turned over.

But the best plans of composers and operatic directors often run up against the hard facts of operatic life—one of the most common of which is how to make credible the soprano's preference for an impenetrable and clearly demented character being played by an unimpressive tenor in not very good voice, when she already has a noble, affectionate, handsome fiancé being portrayed by a baritone in superb voice.

Zurab Andzhaparidze certainly threw himself into the role of Hermann, perhaps a little too much so in the final scenes of mounting mental imbalance, but the effect was mitigated by a voice lacking in color and constricted in tone—so much so as to suggest a passing vocal indisposition. Yuri Mazurok, elegant in role and voice as Prince Yevlsey, reinforced the good impression he made earlier as Onegin.

On the feminine side of the cast there was nothing amiss. Tamara Milashkina's lovely lyric voice has almost none of the stridency so common among Russian sopranos, and she made a passionate and convincing Lisa. Valentina Levko as the old countess—the "queen of spades" whose ghost gives Hermann the deliberately phony tip on what cards to play—sang with rich tone and made a ripe character of the venomous old crone.

The chorus again distinguished itself, and that can be stretched to include the members of the children's chorus of French Radio and Television, who handled their Act I assignment with aplomb.

ARTS AGENDA

The opera season in Monte Carlo opens Feb. 1 with a production of "Linda di Chambrun" with Renata Scotti and Alain Vanzo in the principal roles and voice as Prince Yevlsey, reinforced the good impression he made earlier as Onegin.

A second performance is scheduled for Feb. 3 and this will be followed Feb. 15 and 17 by performances of Massenet's "Don Quichotte," with Joseph Rouleau in the title role and Jean Perissou conducting.

An exhibition of the work of eight young American artists will run from Jan. 15 to Feb. 14 at the American Cultural Center, 3 Rue du Dragon, in Paris.

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ROMAN SLUM—Buildings with flat roofs, \$25,000, overlook Frentino shacks.

Misery Reclaims Slum After Papal Visit

By Alfred Friendly Jr.

ROME, Jan. 8 (UPI)—Special sanitation crews removed the most visible heaps of garbage from the rutted, mud-streets of the Borghetto Frentino, slum just before Pope Paul VI's visit there. Christmas morning, he said, the streets should be clean.

"When I thought of my last visit to Rome," said a young priest known as Don Isidoro, who lives in one of the slum huts that house 500 impoverished families, "they said, 'when there is enough garbage.'"

Ten days after the hasty cleaning, the trash heaps are everywhere, rotting in cold rain that does nothing to dampen the rot of decay. The tin-roofed shacks of the Borghetto, an island of squalor bounded by railroad tracks and eight-story modern apartment buildings, are permeated with the stench and with an equally insupportable humidity.

"We live and die in this dampness," said 41-year-old Natalia Vassil, who shares three tiny rooms with her husband, a bricklayer, and four of their children. A fifth daughter married recently and lives in a similar hut nearby. Both families have electricity but, like the majority of squatters in half a dozen similar areas on the edge of the capital, they can get water only from outdoor pumps.

Spaghetti for Christmas
"It is not that the children catch cold," said Mrs. Vassil, who moved here ten years ago to escape rural poverty in southern Italy. "They just have colds all winter long and ache worse from arthritis every year."

The Vassil family Christmas consisted of a meal of meat and spaghetti. Their normal diet is beans. Gifts were exchanged, and a week after the holiday Mrs. Vassil was not in a festive mood. "What good does the pope's visit do us?" she said.

"It was kind of him to come, but it does not get us out of this hell-hole decent housing."

The pope's visit, in fact, did produce some results, as far as the slum-dwellers were concerned. The pope, who is also bishop of Rome, went to his office on Christmas Day and sent a telegram to Mayor Ciriaco De Mita, authorizing him to do everything to help the slum-dwellers whom the pope, during his visit, had compared to Christ.

\$14,000 for Ex-King's Portrait Collection
LONDON, Jan. 8 (AP)—Former King Leopold of the Belgian royal series volumes of English portrait prints at Sotheby's auction house today for \$14,000 to \$15,000.

The portraits of personalities during the period 1780-1820, include the English reformer David Garrick and Mrs. Abington.

New Bishop Once Suggested Christ Was a Homosexual

LONDON, Jan. 8 (Reuters)—Canon Hugh Montefiore, an outspoken Church of England clergyman who once suggested that Christ might have been a homosexual, has been appointed a bishop.

The 49-year-old Jewish-born canon caused a storm when he put forward his homosexuality theory at a conference in July, 1967.

He was rebuked then by the primates of the Church of England, who will consecrate him next summer—the Most Rev. Dr. Michael Ramsey, the archbishop of Canterbury. Dr. Ramsey issued a statement saying that there was no evidence to support Canon Montefiore's views.

Canon Montefiore, a member of one of Britain's oldest Jewish families, the Sebag-Montefiores, was converted to Christianity at the age of 17 while a senior pupil at Britain's exclusive Rugby School.

Centennial Southwark
The appointment, announced yesterday, will make him suffragan bishop of the southwest London suburb of Kingston-Upon-Thames, part of the diocese of Southwark, where the clergy often take a controversial view of established Christianity.

Canon Montefiore—who says that he would find it strange to consider himself the first Jewish-born Church of England bishop—is a staunch supporter of contact among different faiths. In September, 1967, he again came in for criticism from churchmen for addressing a service attended by Christians, Moslems, Jews, Buddhists, Sikhs and Hindus.

Canon Montefiore did not enter the priesthood until he was nearly 30 and had done five years' war service as a Royal Artillery captain. For the last seven years he has been vicar of Great St. Mary's, the Cambridge University church, where he increased undergraduate attendance by holding best services.

The bishop of Southwark, the Right Rev. Dr. Mervyn Stockwood, said that he had recommended the canon's appointment because he was a scholar and a pastor who fearlessly tried to relate the Christian faith to contemporary life.

Category	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404</
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For 'Big Ticket' Items

A Private Export Financing Company Authorized in U.S.

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (NYT)—The formation of a million-dollar private U.S. company to finance exports of jet aircraft and other "big ticket" items has been authorized by a group of the nation's largest banks.

The Bankers Association for Foreign Trade, sponsor of the project, gave the go-ahead to the proposed Export Export Finance Corporation after a series of meetings indicated that the banks would contribute a total of \$10 million in initial capital to set up the company in business by February.

Dillon, Read & Co., a major investment banking firm, designed the plan, and the Wall Street firm of Shearman and Sterling, counsel for the group, were given a go-ahead to set the money to get the company off the ground.

James W. Bergdorf, a senior vice-president of Chase Man-

hattan Bank and chairman of the committee responsible for the project, said the 40 banks to contribute a total of \$10 million to cover the costs of organizing the company.

For the project, the authorization was a key turning point in a long and difficult process. The initial Dillon, Read report recommending the formation of the company was issued in April, 1968. Since then, many long hours of tough negotiations and many changes in the original plan took place to bring the company to its present tentative state.

And even now some of the original sponsors of the plan are still dissatisfied with the outcome, that their names were not among the 40 banks that gave approval.

Some dropouts include Mellon National Bank & Trust, in Pittsburgh; First Pennsylvania Bank and Trust, Philadelphia; Marine Midland Trust of Western New York; and Buffalo and

Washington Bank and Trust, Washington, D.C.

But according to Arthur I. Wadsworth, executive vice-president of Dillon, Read, the overall plan is a good one and one that in many ways is better than his firm's original proposal.

In any event, the bankers believe that there is a "huge" foreseeable need for this type of financing that the company will provide.

Never before, he says, has such an attempt been made to marshal the resources of the long-term U.S. capital market to finance exports.

According to Dillon, Read's projections, the company should have assets of more than \$1 billion by 1975 under almost any conceivable set of operating assumptions.

In a typical deal, according to Mr. Wadsworth, the banks might take 25 percent of the financing of a particular item (say, a Boeing 747), with maturities up to three years. The company would take the middle 50 percent, while the Export-Import Bank of Washington would take the remaining very-long-term maturities.

Okun Advises Voluntary Wage Price Restraints

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (Reuters).

The Nixon administration should seek voluntary wage and price restraints by business and labor on wages and prices to check inflation, former Presidential adviser Arthur Okun said yesterday.

Mr. Okun, chairman of President Johnson's Council of Economic Advisors, told reporters that failure of the Nixon administration to use "jaw-boning" to hold down prices had created an open season on increases during 1969.

He said there was still one chance in four that the current economic slowdown would turn into a recession in 1970, and he would be in favor of easing monetary restraints despite continued inflation.

Economic Planning Agency Is Urged by IBM Chairman

By Leonard Sloane

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (NYT)—The establishment of an annual goals for the U.S. economy similar to those utilized by industry was called for yesterday by Thomas J. Watson Jr., chairman of International Business Machines Corp.

Speaking to the Board of Directors of the IBM Corp. in New York, Mr. Watson said that the complexity of our modern economy demands national goal setting and planning (which)

should be coordinated and readjusted on an integrated basis just as a larger industrial enterprise sets and controls its goals.

"What we need is a completely new governmental body, perhaps a Senate-House citizens group, to set permanently on this matter and report to the President."

According to Mr. Watson, "in most business, and certainly in technological innovation, the United States has learned how to set fairly precise goals." On the other hand, "we're undertaking change through the instrument of government on a scale of vastness that we never even contemplated before... without the discipline of planning."

He cited as an example the national concern over the housing shortage, which is expected to increase throughout the current decade, that is not being followed through by specific measures that could alleviate this shortage.

Mr. Watson added that "in the new and complete economy... one goal directs resources from another and we have to factor this into the decision-making. Just as General Motors can't develop two new Cadillac models for 1971, so the United States must balance and compromise toward an integrated set of goals and accomplishments."

The IBM chairman noted that "we're beginning to understand how parts of the economy interrelate, how things fit together and affect each other. With today's rapid communications and computer abilities, it is becoming possible to test alternatives to know if a program is workable and to get some feeling on what its real costs will be before we commit this enormous nation to an unrealistic or incomplete goal."

Without explicit national plans and programs, he continued, the nation does not know whether it will have the resources to achieve its goals. And without follow-up and analysis, the nation cannot monitor, evaluate or even distinguish its successes and failures.

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Price of Gold Falls Below Official Level

Dealers Take Drop Calmly, Volume Low

LONDON, Jan. 8 (AP)—The price of gold dropped below \$35 an ounce today for the first time on the London free market.

Dealers viewed the drop calmly and attributed it to technical factors. Volume was low.

There was none of the concern which was felt here during the gold price drop in December, when the metal dropped to a low of \$34.85 an ounce in Zurich.

Since then, South Africa, which mines some 30 percent of the Western world's new gold supply, has agreed with the International Monetary Fund on a formula for selling newly mined gold. The effect has been to stabilize the free market at a floor of about \$35 an ounce.

Dealers here expect the gold price in London to fluctuate between \$34.90 and \$35.20 over the near term.

Before the agreement, there had been considerable concern in European financial circles that the free market price could keep on falling and throw into question the value of gold reserves backing European paper money.

One dealer here predicted the London price was unlikely to fall much further.

The South Africans will not be selling gold on the free market at these levels, he said.

In Zurich and London, the price reached \$34.95 an ounce this afternoon.

In Frankfurt, the price was fixed at \$35.11.

German Sales

FRANKFURT, Jan. 8 (AP)—The West German central bank sold gold worth \$500 million to the International Monetary Fund in the last days of 1969, a Bundesbank spokesman said today.

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Chrysler Shifts Top Management

By Robert W. Irvin

DETROIT, Jan. 8 (UPI)—Troubled Chrysler Corp. today named John J. Riccardo as president, replacing Virgil E. Boyd, who was named to a newly-created post of vice-chairman of the board.

Chrysler chairman Lynn A. Townsend made the announcement after the firm's regular board of directors meeting in New York.

Mr. Riccardo, 46, is a tough-minded accountant who was brought to Chrysler by Mr. Townsend in 1959 and moved up quickly through the executive ranks. Most recently he had been group vice-president for U.S. and Canadian automotive operations.

Mr. Boyd, 57, had been Chrysler president for three years. He left American Motors for Chrysler in 1962 at a time when the No. 2 auto firm was still suffering from its troubles of the late 1950s and was instrumental in rebuilding the Chrysler dealer organization.

The company's U.S. car sales in 1969 were off 8.94 percent from 1968. Its market share, which climbed steadily through the 1960s, dropped slightly last year. Earnings nosedived.

The company told its executives recently that it would no longer be paid for 1969 and it has been cutting back production and laying off employees.

There were rumors in recent weeks of an impending shakeup at the top. The reports had Mr. Boyd being kicked upstairs to the new vice-chairmanship and Simon E. Knudsen replacing him as president.

That is just what happened at Ford almost two years ago, when Mr. Knudsen took over the Ford presidency after quitting General Motors. At that time, Ford president Arjay Miller was named vice-chairman of the board.

Mr. Miller quit last year to take an academic post in California. Mr. Knudsen was fired by Henry Ford 2d in September and has still not announced what he intends to do.



Virgil E. Boyd

Both Mr. Knudsen and Chrysler officials denied he was going to Chrysler.

Mr. Riccardo and Mr. Townsend both once worked for the accounting firm of Touche, Ross, Bailey and Smart, which audits Chrysler's books.

Mr. Riccardo joined Chrysler as a financial executive on the international operations staff.

Under the latest changes, Mr. Townsend will continue as chief executive officer. Mr. Riccardo will report directly to the chairman and will assume active charge of all corporate operations, an announcement said.

Mr. Boyd, as the new vice-chairman, will report to Mr. Townsend with rather general duties.

"The company said he will 'concern himself with matters pertaining to the overall direction and policy guidance of the company, as well as certain civil responsibilities of the chairman's office.'"

Reporting to Mr. Townsend, in addition to the vice-chairman and president, are vice-president—finance and general counsel—and the vice-president—public relations.

Reporting to Mr. Riccardo are three group vice-presidents for U. S. and Canadian automotive, international operations and defense, space and diversified products, and the vice-president for corporate affairs.

More Slowdown Measures Planned**German Price Gains Said to Have Peaked**

BONN, Jan. 8 (AP)—Acting Economics Minister Klaus-Dieter Arndt said today the wave of price rises in West Germany that followed the revaluation of the mark seem to have passed their peak.

But the government is planning further measures to slow down the country's runaway economic boom, he told a news conference.

Mr. Arndt, a state secretary, heads the ministry while Economics Minister Karl Schiller is on vacation.

Mr. Arndt said "next Monday's discussion of economic problems by union, employer and government representatives will determine what action the government will take."

Representatives of the three groups meet from time to time to air their views on economic policy and help the government in setting policy.

Yesterday, the chairman of the German metal union said wages may increase by 12 percent in 1970.

Ohio Bremen, in an editorial to the union's Metal, said such a stable rise need not necessarily overstrain the German economy.

Mr. Arndt indicated today that if wages and prices continue to rise, the government might impose higher taxes, at least temporarily, to slow down the economy and combat inflation.

He said the 8.5 percent raise in the mark's parity last October "did what it could" to slow down the economy, but it also led to an increase in the price level of primary materials, notably nickel, steel and aluminum.

Price hikes seemed to be leveling off, he said, because revaluation had diverted many goods from foreign markets to the domestic scene and thus increased competition for the German consumer's mark.

He noted that food prices held their own and said this gave rise to hope that the cost of living in West Germany would go up only by the comparatively low figure of 3 percent.

Klausen Comments

FRANKFURT, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—West German central bank president Karl Klausen says the effects

of mark revaluation will tend to curb the upward price trend in Germany during the next six months.

In a radio interview yesterday, his first since taking office, he noted that speculative funds had already flowed out of Germany, leaving liquidity at home tighter than it had been for a very long time.

Mr. Klausen declined to comment on whether tax increases could be avoided, saying it was best to await the government's annual report.

Germans Hike Investment In Foreign Mutual Funds

FRANKFURT, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—West German investment in mutual funds, especially foreign ones, shows a sharp rise over the past two years, the West German central bank said in its latest monthly report.

Of the 7.8 billion marks (\$2.13 billion at present rates) invested in mutual funds by Germans from the start of 1968 to November, 1969, 4.8 billion marks went into German certificates and the other 3 billion marks to foreign funds.

Foreign mutual fund purchases rose more than 200 percent to more than 2 billion marks in the first 11 months last year while sales of domestic funds increased to 3.1 billion marks from 1.4 billion in the same period.

The bank expressed surprise at the growing tendency to invest in foreign funds despite the easier tone on important foreign stock exchanges over the period, at the same time as prices on German houses firmed steadily.

But the report noted the foreign funds attracted attention from this by the use of aggressive sales methods, longer term savings plans and by pointing to their past appreciation performance.

Other things with anti-trust duties inside the six-nation customs union, had objected to Agfa-Gevaert efforts to bar the sale of imported color film at below the German list price.

This constituted a violation of an article in the Treaty of Rome, the commission argued. It could have gotten a ruling from the European Court of Justice, the EEC's highest judicial authority, but the company did not force the matter that far.

Once imported film is sold at below German list prices the whole edifice of resale price maintenance tumbles.

Thus Agfa-Gevaert, together with the other two leading manufacturers, decided to abolish the practice voluntarily for their whole line of products, where the import effect would similarly be felt. They took the action beginning Jan. 1, according to an announcement by the Brussels commission.

Precedent Cited

Experts said that with this precedent other consumer items subject to import competition would in time probably be freed from price fixing by manufacturers.

The case has been watched closely by the Socialist-led government in Bonn, which is a strong opponent of resale price maintenance. The government contends that the practice tends to inflate prices.

Support for this position came recently from the West Berlin-based Kartellamt (cartel department), an independent public agency which found, upon an examination of 4,000 articles subject to resale price maintenance, price increases of 8 to 98 percent over the last three years.

Takeover in U.K.

Aerogrip Holdings Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Libbey-Owens-Ford Co., received 89.79 percent acceptance from shareholders of Super Oil Seals and Gaskets Ltd., under a tender offer, Kleinwort Benson, advisers to Aerogrip, said.

Citroën to Hike Capital

SAE Citroën says it will increase capital to \$123.8 million from \$88.5 million through a two-for-five rights issue of 2.5 million shares at \$19 each.

Dassault Sells Jets

Fan American World Airways has an agreement with Dassault to buy a compact version of the standard Falcon jet, Fan Am said it had placed a firm order for 40 of the planes, known as Falcon-10s, with an option for another 120. It said the Falcon-10, which will carry seven passengers and a crew of two, was scheduled to fly by the middle of this year. The first delivery is expected in September, 1972.

Pergamon Profitable

Leaseco Data Processing and Equipment Corp. says this current audit of Pergamon Press Ltd. indicates the business is profitable. The audit is expected to be completed by the summer, after which Leaseco will make a new bid for the British publishing firm, president Frank McCracken said. He told analysts:

watch it go

watch it go

watch it go

watch it go

watch it go

watch it go

watch it go

Volume, Prices Edge Higher**Investor Caution Holds N.Y. Trading to a Narrow Range**

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (NYT)—The New York Stock Exchange, with investor caution holding most price changes to a narrow range, moved up a little today after dipping a bit in the previous session.

In one Wall Street boardroom, a tapeoperator cited the old chestnut of stockholders "staying on the sidelines." The response to this observation by another bystander was: "Sidelines, my eye. They're in the end zone."

Activity on the NYSE underscored the lingering caution in the face of an economic downturn and the corporate profit squeeze widely predicted for 1970.

The Dow Jones industrial average, easing slightly from its best reading at mid-morning, added 0.26 to 892.07.

Volume on the exchange, picking up 10.67 million shares from yesterday's 10.01 million, continued to trail the average 1969 session of 11.40 million shares.

Taken gains were posted by the Big Board's composite index for all common stocks, as well as by the various indexes compiled by Standard & Poor's.

Litton Industries, the volume leader, slipped 3/4 to 33 7/8 after trading at its lowest price since 1964.

Senate Reports

The current reaction in Litton's stock, which had soared spectacularly to a high of 114 1/8 in 1967, was touched off by reports that the Senate is looking into shipbuilding contracts awarded last spring to the company.

Most other conglomerate stocks, meanwhile, displayed a somewhat easier tone. Transamerica, another conglomerate based in California, declined 1/2 to 24 1/2 as the third most active issue. Whitaker dipped 1/4 to 18 1/2 in active trading.

Leasco Data Processing, No. 2 in Big Board turnover, fell 1 3/4 to 27 1/2. Officials told an analyst group that Leasco plans to concentrate on its computer services business.

Hopes for GE

General Electric added 5/8 to 75 as the fourth most active issue. J. Curtis Counts, head of the federal mediation and conciliation service, has begun to schedule meetings with parties involved in

the 11-week-old strike that has hit the nation's largest manufacturer of electrical equipment.

IBM, edging up 3/4 to 369 1/2, managed to make a new 1969-70 high. Also among the 11 new highs was Procter & Gamble, which climbed 1 1/4 to 113 in the blue-chip sector. There were 19 new lows.

Japan Fund, a closed-end investment company whose shares ran up from a low of 11 in 1968 to a high of 60 last year, showed the largest percentage loss of any issue. It fell 4 7/8 to 43 5/8. The decline in its stock, which affords a convenient means of investing in a portfolio of Japanese securities, came on the heels of sharply lower stock prices in Tokyo.

Profit-taking continued to take shape in pollution control issues that had run up recent gains. Zurn Industries lost 1 3/4 to 32 1/2. Dorr Oliver rose to 17 1/2. Buffalo Forge two to 50 5/8 and American Air Filter 1 3/4 to 51 3/4. On the ASE, Research Cottrell lost 1 5/8 to 58 1/2.

Stocks in Tokyo

Take Sharpest

Fall in

OL.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1970

[illegible]

PEANUTS



B.C.



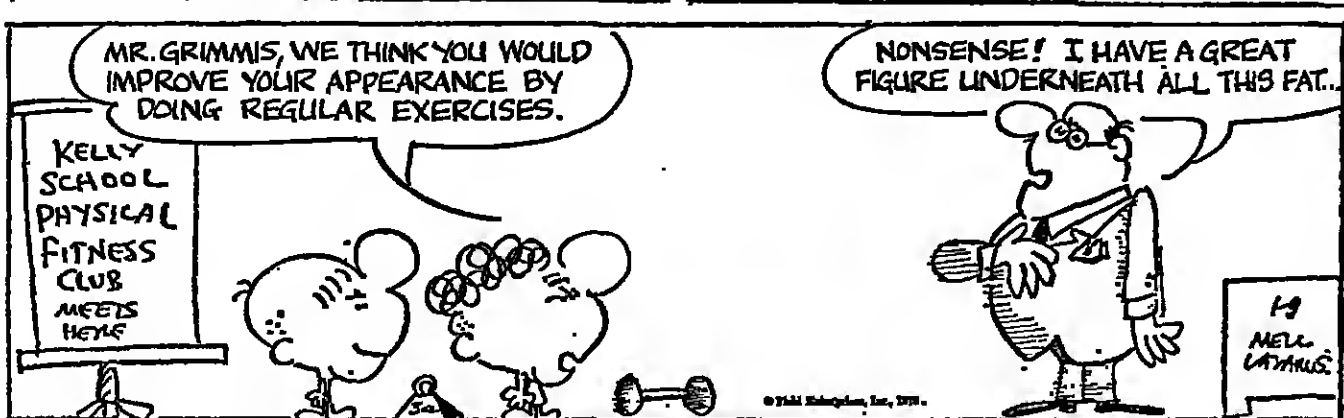
LIL ABNER



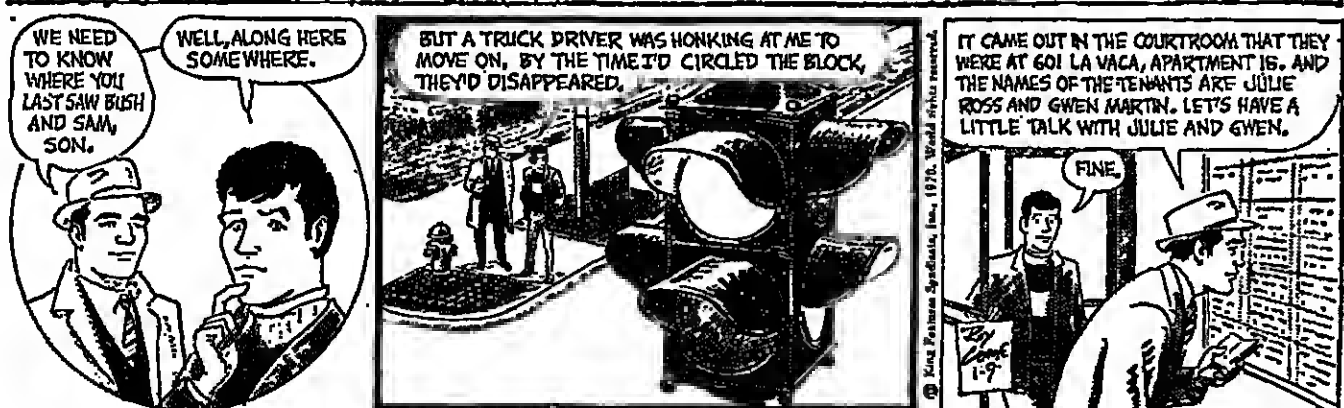
BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



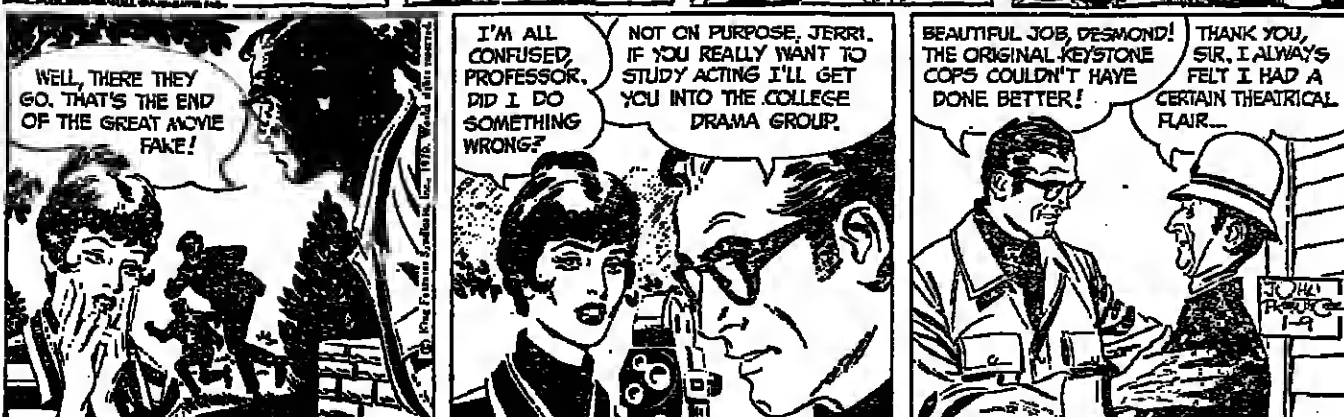
REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Leading a suit at no-trump in which the defenders have all the length and strength can occasionally throw them off balance, and did so in the diamond deal.

South chose not to show his poor four-card heart suit in response to one diamond, and North made an eccentric pass. He no doubt hoped that his diamond suit could be run in no-trump and perhaps feared that East-West might find a major-suit contract after a two-diamond rebid.

When West hit on the lead of the heart deuce South was in deep trouble. He saw that the normal play of developing diamonds was doomed to fail; the defenders were sure to shift to clubs and would make three heart tricks, at least four club tricks. This plan might leave him with only three or four tricks instead of the five he began with.

So in the hope of spreading confusion in the enemy ranks he won the first trick in dummy with the heart ace and led the club jack. West won with the queen and the defenders took three heart tricks.

In the belief that South held a club suit, West shifted to the spade ten. South won with the spade king and led the diamond jack. West covered with the queen and was permitted to win.

Still mesmerized by South's club play, West persevered with spades and South made all the remaining tricks. He had thrown dummy's second club on the fourth round of hearts.

Either defender might have seen through the ruse if he had asked himself why South had not attacked the diamond suit immediately. The only possible explanation was that South was too weak in the other suits to have any hope of using diamonds, but this was a very difficult inference to draw.

NORTH
 ♠ A73
 ♥ A8
 ♦ A85542
 ♣ J10

WEST (D)
 ♠ 10884
 ♥ K1092
 ♦ Q9
 ♣ KQ2

EAST
 ♠ J62
 ♥ QJ7
 ♦ K7
 ♣ A7653

South
 ♠ KQ5
 ♥ 6543
 ♦ J103
 ♣ 984

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:
 West North East South
 Pass 1♣ Pass 1NT.
 Pass Pass Pass
 West led the heart two.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

RIFFTS HATS ABED
 IDEAL URAL BRRO
 TEASE MORE LIST
 EASTERBUNNY NUT
 TERRES DONKEY
 SADIR ARE EGO
 OLA ARTS RUMPLE
 MAYOR STAL ERD
 ASSIUM STAL ERD
 LOR HIL BAKE
 JONSTI AMGENS
 APT STICKAROUND
 PETIS BAKE ABRAU
 AREA USER TITENS
 NIARY MINIS DINSET

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YALD

BOARR

PREJUM

NICKES

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: OWING DIRTY JURIST STOOG

Answers How the pretzel maker got his cili—TWISTED

BOOKS

Three New Novels

HIND'S KIDNAP: A Pastoral on Familiar Airs.
 By Joseph McElroy. Harper & Row. 554 pp. \$3.95.

Because of its techniques, the baroque of its detail, and even its length, many readers of this novel will be reminded of William Gaddis' "The Recognition." Joseph McElroy's book is, at least, a profoundly ambitious novel. It begins as Jack Hind, whose immediate uniqueness is his great height, is about to resume his abandoned independent search for a kidnapped child: the fact that the case has long been closed and the child given up by his now-dead parents is more of an attraction to Hind than it is a deterrent. What the novel explores, and finally resolves, is the mystery of Hind's obsession with the case, and of how his refusal to track down the clues of his own past rings an eerie parallel to the search.

There are two mysteries here: the kidnap itself, with its innumerable, maddening, and seemingly unresolvable clues; and Hind's own past, dominated by his mysterious and beloved guardian, whose pervasive presence is the novel's great strength. As Hind realizes that he has used his friends and even his wife and child as clues, the kidnap begins to recede into the real search. McElroy's handling of the densely populated landscape against which it all takes place—Brooklyn Heights, the New England countryside, a health club, a university—amounts to a rather dazzling display of talent. His skill at conveying the quality of these locales and their inhabitants is often splendid, but the novel is an exhausting one, and a good many people will find that they tire of the kidnap long before Hind does.

For those who are willing to sit it out, "Hind's Kidnap" has real rewards. But those who drop out are not to be commended, for McElroy has written a novel, which, unlike "The Recognition," doesn't always compensate the reader for the demands it makes upon him.

SOMEONE ELSE
 By Gillian Tindall, Walker. 255 pp. \$3.95.

This comfortable, gossipy English novel is a bit of a soap opera, but a very creditable one that deserves a good audience here. Joanna Roux is twenty-nine, and happy with her seven-year-old marriage to Loic, a bright, aggressive journalist. They have a child, a good many friends, and Joanna is a somewhat-ambitious child's books. Then Loic is killed in an accident, and it all falls apart. "Someone Else" is a detailed description of Joanna's life during the year which follows: in its perceptions about its main character, and in its matter-of-fact presentation of bourgeois daily life in England, it is an absorbing, entertaining, and often a wise novel.

What Joanna discovers after Loic's death is that a great deal of what she thought of as her

own identity was her dependence upon him and her own to occupying the corners of a marriage to which he easily her.

This is a convincing view of how a pleasant not extraordinary young man responds to shock, grief, and what her expert evoked in the lives of the people around her. More important, it's a satisfying story about adult who is given a new chance to grow up, and take "What is most engaging about 'Someone Else' is that it has no pretense toward levels in the solidly middlebrow upon which it actually is.

ANGELS FALLING
 By Janice Elliott, Knopf. pp. \$6.95.

Janice Elliott's long, deft fictional study of two generations of an English family in to show how the flaws of parents have imposed bitter, alterable destinies upon lives of their children. As and Lily Garland, born at end of Victoria's reign, as much children of their era as they are sometimes almost created by Miss Elliott's colorful re-creation. They meet at an Armistice, are dazzled by one other's physical beauty, ostensible interests, and even on a marriage which seems comes empty of everything a kind of desperate independence. Andrew has a gory war experience, and uses it as the basis for stance as professional hero his life-long dabblings in politics and literature and mistresses, stronger, wiser, and brighter than he, is bound him, and the facade which present to the world as their children is a vague of desperate strength.

The novel opens as Lily dying, remembering her surrounded by the five her four grown children, whom have dealt separately with varying degrees of success in resisting the odd, which their parents have led over them.

Miss Elliott's episodes of the separate lives of the land children are the most accomplished and absorbing of her novel, and one of them, with admiration, non-Garlands, a superb, seedy, evil spiritualist, a genuinely disturbing and demonic Jesuit, are examples of her skill at detail and characterization. It is these features that her work is worth reading, for, on a scale, the book fails to give us with a complete world; though the author has revealed the lives of her characters in immense detail, she has to show us the crucial tensions between the parents and their children which must count for the sake of fate in pervades the lives of the younger Garlands.

(These reviews were written by the staff of Book World, literary supplement of Washington Post.)

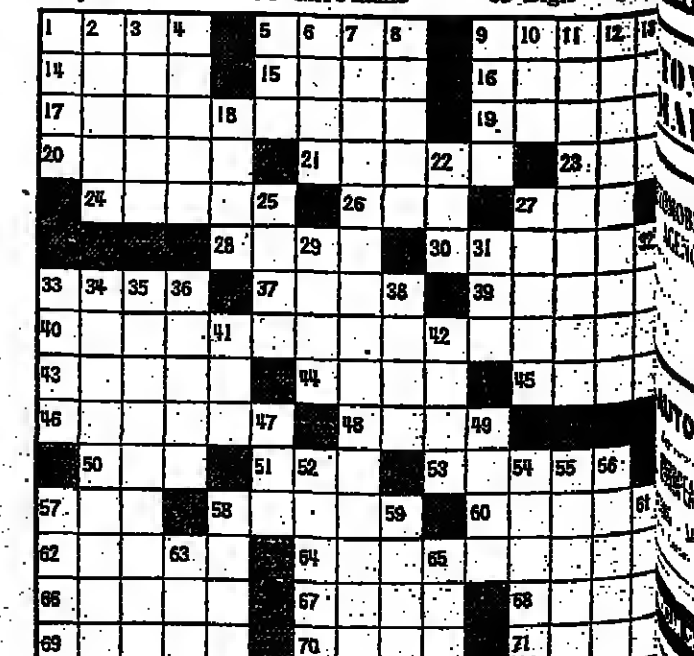
CROSSWORD—By Will F.

ACROSS

- Congou et al.
- Trail
- Oriental chickpeas
- Farm animals
- London district
- Twangy
- Roadside offerings
- Sicilian volcano
- Cupid's concern, in Rome
- Discharge
- Football position: Abbr.
- Andretti specialty
- Bustle
- Large reptile
- Sign of affection
- P.D.Q.
- Copypcats
- Molokai's neighbor
- Ned's partner
- Italian actor-director
- Spartan magistrate
- Lifeless
- Newcastle's river
- Ingredient in junket

DOWN

- Word part: Abbr.
- Myrna
- Common verb
- Brawl
- Al Capp
- diminutive
- Feudal lord
- Essence
- Positive electrode
- Result of unwise dining
- Living theater, familiarly
- Run
- Appetizer
- So far
- Kind of arch
- "Lohengrin" bride
- Garment for the Forum
- Students' moments of truth
- Fabulist
- Barracks sound
- Greek letter
- Top-notch
- Nickname for a Cardinal team
- Watered
- Small fly
- Girl's name
- Space science
- Ship that made Northwest Passage
- Slice of stone
- Vegetable
- Soak
- Designer
- Raise
- Expressed
- Privileges: Abbr.
- Without: G
- Affirm
- Channels of information
- Study of race
- Like the Jumanji
- U.S. military unit
- Stamess
- Cardinal's
- District: M
- Claptrap
- Entire
- Leaves: 57
- Singer's
- ayables
- Baltic
- This: Sp
- On the edge
- Machinist
- Digit



The Cloud Over the Super Bowl

By Shirley Povich

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2 (UPI)—It is only a week that the Super Bowl game, the Kansas City Chiefs' victory over the Minnesota Vikings, has been called a gambling ring, with Len Dawson, one of the team's star players, named as a participant in the alleged scheme.

Commissioner of football, who has been in touch with his investigators. And even the U.S. attorney involved does not confirm the NBC story, but thus far the network is retracting nothing, although emphasizing that the athletes are being called to give information and not as suspects.

While all the truths are being established, the game can hardly escape being played under a cloud. The big had start that suspensions can gain on the fact is recalled by the aphorism that "rumor is halfway around the world before truth can get its boots on."

The fact that NBC's competitor network, the Columbia Broadcasting System, is paying big money for the Super Bowl TV rights, and charging sponsors \$135,000 a commercial minute, would not possibly promote NBC's zeal for breaking its story. Especially on its treasured Sunday. Brinkley news show opposite Walter Cronkite, who has been beating them in the ratings.

Quarterback Dawson has admitted to knowing as "a casual acquaintance" Donald Dawson (no kin), a Detroit restaurateur arrested New Year's Day by Internal Revenue Service agents, who reported the seizure of gambling records and \$450,000 in cash and business checks. The Chiefs' quarterback said he had three calls from Donald Dawson last year, once after his father passed away and twice when he suffered knee injuries. He said they were sympathetic calls.

Kansas City has been the most sensitive area of pro football betting talk. The Chiefs' games have attracted the suspicions of concerned bettors. More than any other team in the pro league, its games have been "off the boards," with bookies refusing bets. This was true more in 1968 when, as commissioner Pete Rozelle reports, his own investigations began, than in 1969.

Kansas City's inconsistent performance from week to week were given as one reason for the bookmakers' refusal to post odds. The Chiefs' defense last year was especially unreliable. But as early as Oct. 24, 1968, there was a call for a statement by Rozelle on the subject.

It was made by a church newspaper, the Clarion-Herald, a New Orleans weekly owned by the Catholic archdiocese, and voiced by its sports editor, Buddy Dierker, who wrote under the headline, "About K.C. Pete Rozelle?" Dierker noted that "every weekend throughout the football season point spreads are posted on all pro football games, but in recent weeks there has been one notable exception—Kansas City."

Dawson Cool Under Pressure

By Dave Brady

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2 (UPI)—Curiosity was killing the news yesterday as it hung in the air to psychoanalyze Len Dawson, the Kansas City Chiefs' star quarterback, who has emerged as a cool cat.

Coach Hank Stram laid down ground rules precluding any questions about the linking of his quarterback with a gambling investigation in Detroit, but the newsmen bit past his pleas and went right for the jugular. "How tough was the emotional period of the last 24 hours?" Dawson responded.

"Did you resent the actions taken by commissioner Pete Rozelle (the ordering of a lie detector test in an investigation last year and another investigation in the last several days)?" This was the first time I was not used to it. But the officials have jobs to do. "What was your first reaction to the news that you would be named in the Brinkley television?"

"Did you fear that you might be out of Sunday's Super Bowl game against the Minnesota Vikings?" "I never entered my mind."

Dell Quits As Davis Cup Team Captain

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (UPI)—Donald Dell, captain of victorious U.S. Davis Cup teams for the last two years, withdrew his name yesterday from consideration for the post this year.

Arnie Choice in Los Angeles As PGA Starts 1970 Tour

By Lincoln A. Werden

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 2 (UPI)—"Well," said Arnold Palmer at breakfast yesterday, "I feel fine. I've been getting in some practice at Palm Springs and I think I'm ready for a new season, expecting to do well."

Judy Nagel, Still Hurt, to Miss Downhill

GRINDELWALD, Switzerland, Jan. 2 (UPI)—Judy Nagel, 18, a top contender of the U.S. women's ski team for the World Cup and the world championships, will be sidelined for the first downhill race of the season here tomorrow.

She is still suffering from a two-week-old ankle injury. Doctors have recommended complete rest for about ten days. "An X-ray has been taken and doctors said a bone might be cracked," coach Francis Auer said. "Judy will not race again before Badgastein next week. Another X-ray will be taken there and only then a final decision will be made on whether she is able to race again. It is just too bad for Judy, who needed downhill World Cup points."

Meanwhile, Vikings Go Ahead According to Plan

By William N. Wallace

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2 (UPI)—Apart from game day, Wednesday is the most important day in the pro football week. It is the day the teams settle on the game plan, the defense and the offense, and the coaches believe in work on Sunday.

The Minnesota Vikings set their game plan yesterday in secrecy on a practice field in suburban Melrose for Sunday's Super Bowl game here against the Kansas City Chiefs. They felt at home—it was windy, with the temperature at 34 degrees and the natives apologizing for the cold.

Thirty-nine Vikings worked out. The 40th, Lomnie Warlick, again rested his sprained left ankle. "His condition is good, but we're keeping him off his feet," said coach Bud Grant. "It is not too hard to guess the Viking game plan. Joe Kapp, the quarterback, will be throwing the ball against a Chiefs secondary weakened by the injury to the most experienced man, Johnny Robinson at free safety."

Grant reviewed the day. "We've given the players our game plan," he said, "and told them exactly what we want them to do. Now we'll show the Kansas City game films and, most important, tell them why we want them to do things the way we want. Our job is to make sure they understand our reasons."

Hawks' Esposito Blanks Wings, 7-0, For 8th Shutout

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP)—The Chicago star has missed several times this season, but the Black Hawks' rookie goalie Tony Esposito has been firing blanks at National Hockey League opposition.

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Mollenkopf Quits As Purdue Coach

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Jan. 2 (AP)—JACK Mollenkopf announced his retirement yesterday as head football coach at Purdue, six months before reaching the mandatory retirement age of 65.

LA CALAVADOS

JOE TURNER — LOS LATINOS LUNCHROOMS — SHACK BAR — DINNER BY CANDLELIGHT — OPEN DAY AND NIGHT (Air-Cond.) 14 Ave. Marmon-De-Sainte (Corner NE George-V) Tel. 27-34. H.L. 25-38

Knicks Continue to Travel in Middle of Road

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP)—The New York Knicks often seem unaware that there is supposed to be a home-court advantage, but they continue to be kings of the road.

New York edged San Francisco, 99-94, last night for its second straight road victory and 16th in 20 attempts away from home this season. The Knicks are 17-7 at home.

Walt Frazier collected 4 points in the last three minutes in New York's comeback victory. The Knicks opened a 15-point lead in the second period, but scored only 14 points in the third quarter. The Warriors went in front, 74-70, before the Knicks rallied.

Bucks 135, Royals 119 Milwaukee opened up a 30-point lead, but Cincinnati outscored the Bucks, 27-7, during a stretch in the third period, then the Bucks opened the fourth quarter with a 16-4 spurt and went on to win, 138-119.

NBA Standings

EASTERN DIVISION				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	25	11	.694	0 1/2
Milwaukee	23	13	.643	2 1/2
Philadelphia	22	14	.611	3 1/2
Chicago	22	14	.611	3 1/2
Boston	21	15	.583	4 1/2
Atlanta	14	22	.388	11 1/2
WESTERN DIVISION				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	26	10	.722	0 1/2
San Francisco	25	11	.694	1 1/2
Chicago	23	13	.643	3 1/2
Phoenix	21	15	.583	5 1/2
Seattle	14	22	.388	12 1/2

NHL Standings

EASTERN DIVISION				
	W	L	T	Pts
New York	22	7	3	47
Boston	20	8	4	44
Montreal	18	14	4	40
Detroit	18	14	4	40
Chicago	18	14	4	40
Toronto	16	16	5	37
WESTERN DIVISION				
	W	L	T	Pts
St. Louis	11	11	3	25
Minnesota	10	12	3	23
Pittsburgh	11	10	3	25
Philadelphia	8	13	3	19
Calgary	8	13	3	19
Los Angeles	7	13	4	18

North Carolina Hands State Its First Defeat

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP)—North Carolina's All-American candidate Charlie Scott shook off a miserable first half last night and rallied the fourth-ranked Tar Heels to a 78-69 victory over previously unbeaten and tenth-ranked North Carolina State.

Wednesday College Basketball

EAST	
St. Bonaventure 69, Loyola (Md.) 52.	
La Salle 108, Syracuse 101.	
Yale 77, Fairfield 68.	
Connecticut 82, Quinnipiac 68.	
Rhode Island 81, Holy Cross 67 (et).	
NYU 85, Wagner 57.	
LIU 72, Iona 64.	
St. Francis (N.Y.) 85, Queens 62.	
Baylor 80, Baylor 62.	
Indiana 77, Temple 64.	
Brooklyn 64, Hofstra 64.	
Coastal Carolina 72, Virginia 62.	
Wake Forest 72, Wake Forest 62.	
Albany 62, William 62.	
Drexel 82, Muhlenberg 67.	
Sacred Heart 77, Kings Point 62.	
Genoa 62, Wake Forest 62.	
MIT 77, Worcester Poly 61.	
Lowell Tech 85, Nichols 62.	
Wendell 62, Coast Guard 72.	
Harvard 100, Stens 81.	
Paterson 62, Pratt 67.	
Moorehead 62, Kutztown 62.	
SOUTH	
St. Mary's 102, Baltimore 82.	
St. Clare 75, N.C. State 69.	

Big Splash of 1628 at Paris Boat Show

By Mike Katz

PARIS, Jan. 2.—On Aug. 10, 1628, the Swedish Navy, the pride of the Swedish Navy, was launched in Stockholm by King Gustavus Adolphus II before the admiring eyes of the admiralty and the local populace.

The Scoreboard

TENNIS—At Robert, Bob Carmichael upset Arthur Ashe in the Transylvania tennis championships. The 26-year-old Australian, who lives in Paris where he is ranked No. 2, beat the top-ranked American, 4-6, 6-3, in a two-set match. Also chosen were forward Oth Walker of Chicago, center Elvin Hayes of San Diego and guard Jeff Mullins of San Francisco.

NBA West Stars Headed by West

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP)—Jerry West of the Los Angeles Lakers was the top vote-getter for the Western Division team for the National Basketball Association's All-Star game Jan. 20 in Philadelphia.

Rugby Union Opener: A Site for Thanx Ice

AN underground electric blanket probably will save the scheduled rugby union match between Scotland and France at Murrayfield Saturday despite snow and ice.

ABA Results

Wednesday Night	
Dallas 114 (Cumbie 22, J. Brady 25).	
Los Angeles 112 (Olivin 25, Wise 21).	
Denver 129 (Jones 28, Hayward 25).	
Washington 116 (Amerson 46, Barry 34).	
Phoenix 121 (Griffin).	
New York 133 (Dove 27, E. Johnson 22).	
Pittsburgh 124 (Bricker 30, Lewis 17).	

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Automobile Market

Automobile Shipping Agency "ASA" provides a complete range of services for the export of new and used cars to all parts of the world.

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